The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899. NO. 32

Bargains!
Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

Underwear,
Collars,

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence, Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries. Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready
WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier;

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 813z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—November 1st.

—All Saints day.

—Election next Tuesday.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—W. H. Mounts spent last Sunday among friends at Alexandria.

—John Smyers, of Saltillo, was the guest of B. B. Shore's family on Sunday.

—Mrs. Dr. Spangler spent last week with parents and friends at Warriorsmark.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—William Reed & Son have an invitation for institute visitors in this issue. Look it up.

—Some hunter recently shot five tame turkeys from George Posten's flock in Smith valley.

—Jacob H. Miller's family, of Huntingdon, were guests of friends in Mapleton last week.

—J. W. Kauffman, train despatcher at Huntingdon, transacted business in Mapleton yesterday.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—T. L. Banks and wife, of Harrisburg, were guests of Mrs. Bank's parents during a portion of the past week.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Benjamin O'Connor and wife were summoned to New York last Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. O'Connor's sister, Mrs. Thrall.

—The ladies of the U. B. church will sell oysters in their room at Hetrick's next Saturday evening. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—E. M. Greene, superintendent of the Saltillo tannery, was in town Sunday evening on his way home from a visit to his parents at Lewistown.

—D. F. McConahy, employed as a track foreman in the yards of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, is visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Nora Boring, of Union township, who has been serving in the capacity of a trained nurse at Middletown, Connecticut, returned home yesterday.

—Preston Austin, a merchant of Chambersburg, was in Mapleton last Wednesday looking after the family interests in the sale of the personal property of George A. Miller. The goods sold well.

—Gilbert H. Curfman, of Tod township, employed as a fireman on the Pittsburg division, was in town yesterday. He had been visiting among friends at home and was returning to his duties.

—W. H. Ripka, of Snyder county, a millwright of wide reputation and a skilled workman, was calling on friends in Mapleton last Friday. At present he is engaged in building an ochre mill at McVeytown for C. P. Dull.

—William H. Rosensteel, Sr., died at Johnstown Monday night of last week. He was aged 85 years. Deceased was a retired tanner and was at one time engaged in business at Mount Union. One son and seven daughters survive him.

—Two from the Bellwood *Bulletin*: "Ira Swope, of Colfax, Huntingdon county, has accepted a position as clerk in O. L. Weaver's store. S. H. Price and wife, of Mapleton, are guests at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Bell on Railroad street."

—Two cases of diphtheria exist in the family of Frank Baker in Clay township. The attending physician, Dr. J. C. Stever, of Three Springs, instituted an effective quarantine and there is no probability of the disease getting a further foothold in the neighborhood. If more physicians would show the same public spirit contagious diseases would not be so prevalent.

—William Carothers, of Mill Creek had a second paralytic stroke Monday, morning which affected his spine and left side and deprived him of speech. He had been getting along so nicely since his first stroke that hopes of his recovery were entertained but this second stroke makes him a helpless invalid.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

—Last Wednesday evening at the M. E. parsonage, Rev. Henry Treverton united in marriage Mr. John H. Haines, of Altoona, and Miss Annie Wagner, of this place. Mr. Haines is a fireman on the middle division and bears a good reputation. His bride is an estimable lady and will do doubt make him a valuable helpmeet. We extend congratulations.

—C. B. Crum, of Saltillo, was in town last Friday on his way home from Mt. Union where he had been in attendance at the sale of the real estate of the Doyle heirs. Mr. Crum purchased the property known as the Broad Top corner and will improve it. He is one of the very successful merchants of Huntingdon county and knows a bargain when he sees it.

—A per curiam opinion was handed down by the Supreme court at Pittsburg Monday restraining the Quarter Sessions court of Huntingdon county from proceedings with a hearing in the matter of the report of commissioners appointed to run a line between the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin. There is an application pending before the Supreme court for a change of venue.

—Alvin Decker, of Union township, has made for himself quite a reputation this season in growing fine products. Last week he placed upon our table two turnips, the larger of which weighed nearly six pounds. With these he brought some specimens of corn, the finest we have seen this season. His tomato crop was large and of excellent quality, some of the "love apples" weighing as much as twenty-seven ounces.

—It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it, of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Benjamin N. Corkle, aged 48 years, died at his home in Harrisburg at an early hour Sunday morning of pneumonia. Deceased had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad since March 2, 1885. January 1st of this year he was promoted to passenger conductor. His early boyhood days were spent in Mapleton and he had many warm friends in this community. A wife, one son, one daughter, father and three brothers survive him. The remains will be interred at McVeytown this afternoon.

—On the night of the 14th of this month there will pour from the heavens the most remarkable and spectacular stream of shooting stars ever predicted by astronomers. In Washington the scientists of the United States naval observatory are making elaborate preparations for observing the coming appearance of the Leonids, while throughout the colleges, universities and astronomical observatories of the United States and of the world thousands of men trained to a knowledge of the stars are awaiting with eager interest an opportunity to observe the grandest of celestial phenomena.

—Eighteen years ago when but four years of age Anderson Dell, son of Ephriam Dell, of Union township, while whittling a stick was so unfortunate as to run a penknife into his right eye which caused the loss of sight of that eye. For the past two or three years the injured optic has been causing him much pain and his left eye became affected. A few days ago he went to Wills Eye hospital, Philadelphia, and Tuesday of last week the injured eye was removed. He is expected home today or to-morrow and it is hoped the operation will give him relief and strengthen the sight of his left eye.

—Sheldon Roberts, formerly employed by the Cambria Steel company in Johnstown, was accidently killed while out hunting Saturday in the vicinity of Cookport, Indiana county. Mr. Roberts, whose home was at Pine Flats, was teacher of the public school at Cookport this term, and on Saturday went to the woods with one of his pupils named Rankin. Rankin tripped on a log, and the shotgun he carried was discharged, the load striking Roberts in the back. He fell forward, raised up, and saying, "My dear boy, you have killed me," rolled over on his side dead. Mr. Roberts was probably about 25 years of age and was an exemplary young man.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others, Why Not You?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well. —ADOLPH L. MILLETT, Manchester, N. H. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, The great and supreme Ruler of the universe has in his infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed sisters, Ellen Skipper; and

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relation held with her in the faithful discharge of her duties in our society makes it befitting that we record our appreciation of her; therefore,

Resolved, That the sincerity and faithfulness which she has exercised in the aid of our society by service, contributions and example will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the society of Christian Endeavor of the Presbyterian church.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

MINA HOOPER,
LIZZIE HOOPER,
ANNIE M. SWOPE,
HARRY STUBBS,
A. B. GILLAM,
Committee.

Used by British Soldiers in Africa.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Galishe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Mapleton Schools.

The following named pupils were perfect in attendance during the first month which ended October 6, 1899:

Room No. 1, Mrs. Louisa A. Dell, teacher—John Corbin, Lee O'Connor, Vernon Neice, Blair Shore, Ray Long, Cloyd Long, Charlie Young Brinton Dell, Boyd Wertz, Ernest Hooper, Harold Spangler, Irvin Mounts, Cecil O'Connor, Laura Lamberson, Bertha Winick, Ruth O'Connor, Lena Truax.

Room No. 2, Milda D. Chilcote, teacher—Esther Brown, Tillie Neice, Pearl Neice, Olive Morgan, Maud Barkley, Florence Dell, Mattie Brininger, Roy O'Connor, Edward Spangler, Clinton Dell, David Norris, Loy Rex, William Hooper, Harry Long, Harry Henderson.

Room No. 3, J. L. Hetrick, teacher—Edith Wood, Jettie Moore, Louie McCarl, Mattie O'Connor, Nannie Henderson, Nannie Nupper, Charles Wertz, Charles Shore, Glendower McMullin, Robert McCarl, James McHugh, Victor Brumbaugh.

Room No. 4, G. W. Wright, teacher—[No list was furnished us.]

Condition of Clara Hixson.

The ITEM last week contained an account of the horrible accident which happened to Miss Clara Hixson, of Emmaville, Fulton county. The *Fulton Republican* of last Friday has the following report of her condition:

"The report in the *Republican* of last week of the accident of Clara, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hixson, of Emmaville, Pa., will bear a little correction as to the extent of injury, but when an editor or reporter gets four or five reports of an accident, and no two alike, it is no wonder things are not as they should be.

The left ear was torn loose from the head down to the auditory canal and at that point nearly torn into it. The flesh was also torn in front of the same ear to its lower margin, but not torn so bad, and was repaired very nicely. The ear was also stitched back to the integument on the head, and at the present writing seems to be uniting all right.

The scalp was torn off down to the integument from the edge of the eye lids to the back of the neck, as far down as the hair grew, and from ear to ear. The right ear was not disturbed.

There was a place about four inches long and two inches wide on the top of the head at the right of the median line where everything was torn off to the skull bone. Of course, that has by this time gotten perfectly dry, but the rest of the head is doing very well so far. It will take a long time for it to get well, and the child will be quite a charge to its father and mother. As to her ultimate recovery it is thought there is no doubt. Of course, complications may arise to hinder the progress of the case.

She has been rational all the time, and is taking proper nourishment. She seems lively and is bearing her misfortune in a way that surprises everyone who sees her.

The case was the most horrible looking one that would be one's lot to see in a life-time before it was dressed, and in fact it is bad enough yet, but her parents will take advantage of everything that medical and surgical skill of the present day can give and we hope in the course of time that they may see their daughter fully recovered."

Mrs. Edward L. Darr.

Mrs. Celia M. Darr, wife of Edward L. Darr, of Altoona, died at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kline, Huntingdon, Pa., aged 33 years. Deceased had been in ill health for a period of two years, having been confined to her bed a greater portion of that time. In July of last year she recovered sufficiently to be taken to the home of her childhood in Huntingdon, where she lingered all these months with a fortitude that was truly remarkable. Mrs. Darr was a former resident of Juniata, many of whose citizens will recall her cheerful disposition and kindly spirit when in the enjoyment of health. She is survived by her husband, her parents, four sisters and three brothers. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock; interment in Riverview cemetery, Huntingdon.

Marriage Licenses.

W. R. Westbrook and Patience White, both of Huntingdon.

George W. Havens and Ada G. Yocum, both of Huntingdon.

Benjamin L. Neff, Porter township, and Lettie L. Harnish, Alexandria.

Ernest L. Addleman, Huntingdon, and Sue Neff, Warriorsmark.

Harry C. Putt, Saxton, Bedford Co., and Jennie Geitgey, Wooster, Ohio.

Eli F. Reed, Saxton, Bedford Co., and Martha Stuller, Wooster, Ohio.

Edwin G. Geesey, Altoona, and Bessie Jane Port, Huntingdon.

John H. Haines, Altoona, and Annie Wagner, Mapleton.

Wilson H. McElwee and Mabel Fleck, both of Huntingdon.

William B. Troy and Myrtle F. Wolf, both of Robertsdale.

James E. Bair and Mary E. Moore, both of Shade Gap.

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood if you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

FITS STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured
Insanity Prevented by
DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd, Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARTER'S INK
The best ink made, but no dearer than the poorest.

The only **Perfect Dinner Pail.** Eatables can be carried separated in different dishes. When empty and nested can be carried in pocket. Sent free anywhere on receipt of 50 cts. for a 3 dish, and 60 cts. for a 4 dish Pail.
Agents wanted. **F. G. O. Ehle & Co.,** Buffalo, N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

Didn't Know Whether to Believe Him

A story is being told in Boston which concerns the Governor of the Commonwealth, of which the city is the pride.

A teacher of a kindergarten at which young Roger Wolcott, Jr., is a pupil, recently asked her pupils to tell her the name of the present Governor of Massachusetts. When no one volunteered the information she said:

"Roger, can't you tell me?"

But he did not know, and so she said:

"Roger, when you go home tonight ask your papa to tell you who is Governor of Massachusetts, will you?"

He promised dutifully. The next morning when she asked if he could now tell the name of the Governor, he said:

"Well, papa says he is; but he is always fooling so much that I don't know whether to believe him or not."

Like Finding Money.

The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c you are enabled to get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free

What Makes a Perfect Fleece.

Many persons interested in the natural history of the sheep do not clearly understand what density of the fleece means. Wool, as it exists in the fleece, is valued as to quantity and quality. Quality depends on length and closeness of the fibres The latter is the density of the fleece This depends on natural peculiarity, and exists in a remarkable degree in certain breeds and in families of these. Pure Spanish Merino wool has about 45,000 fibres on a square inch of skin. The finest and densest wool is on the shoulders. A perfect fleece will be even in fineness from the shoulder to the thigh, of nearly equal length of staple on the back over on the sides from the shoulder to the thigh, and equal in density on the shoulder and back from loin to loin. The sheep is the most impressive of all the domestic animals. The selection of the father of the flock is thought so important that experts are employed to select rams.

A World Famous Gem.

The most famous extant gem is perhaps the Gemma Augestea in Vienna, a sardonyx nearly a quarter of a yard long, on which the triumph of Augustus is cut in the rarest workmanship by Dioscorides of Rome.

The Japanese Government has great difficulty in securing interpreters for the courts. Linguists are scarce, and the best of them can easily find places in mercantile houses, which pay more than the Government, which does not go beyond $100 a year.

Madrid, Spain, has at present thirty six daily papers and 123 weeklies. Two of the daily papers have a circulation of over 100,000 copies.

Clarinda, Iowa, has an insane asylum which cost $1,000,000. It is said by experts to be the finest building of the kind in the country.

WOMEN do suffer!
Even so-called healthy women suffer!
But they are not healthy!
The marks left by pain are on the young faces of many of our daughters. Pain that leaves its mark comes from a curable cause. If that cause is not removed its influence reaches out and overshadows a whole life. The reason Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been so uniformly successful for over a quarter of a century in overcoming the suffering of women, is that it is thorough and goes directly to the cause. It is a woman's remedy for woman's ills.

MUST WOMEN SUFFER?

MISS EMILY F. HAAS, of 148 Freeman St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I wish to state that I used your Vegetable Compound with the greatest success. I was very sick for nearly a year with hysteria, was down-hearted and nervous; also suffered with painful menstruation and pain in back and limbs. I often wished for death, thinking nothing would cure me. I had doctors, but their medicines did me no good. At last, by the advice of a friend, I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am happy to say it has entirely cured me.

JENNIE SHERMAN, of Fremont, Mich., Box 748, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel that I must write you and tell you what your medicine has done for me. I had neuralgia of the stomach for two years, so bad that I could not do any work. I had two or three doctors, but did not seem to get any better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and improved from the first, had better appetite, and after taking three bottles of Compound and one box of Liver Pills, can say that I am cured. Your Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS · GIVEN · AWAY ·

The first five persons procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book** from their grocer will each obtain one large 10c package of **"Red Cross" Starch,** one large 10c package of **"Hubinger's Best" Starch,** two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book,** will obtain from their grocer the above goods for 5c. **"Red Cross" Laundry Starch** is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the Twentieth Century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It has superseded everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat, rice and corn, and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by **J. C. Hubinger, Keokuk, Iowa,** an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years' practical experience in fancy laundering, and who was the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. Ask your grocers for this Starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: A Heavenly Guard—Mission of the Angels—Have Much to Do With the Every-day Affairs of Life—A Guardian Angel For Every One.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The brilliant beings supposed by some to be imaginary are by Dr. Talmage in this sermon shown to be real and to have much to do with our every-day life. The text is, Judges xiii., 19, "And the angel did wondrously."

Fire built on a rock. Manoah and his wife had there kindled the flames for sacrifice in the praise of God and in honor of a guest whom they supposed to be a man. But as the flame rose higher and higher their stranger guest stepped into the flame and by one red leap ascended into the skies. Then they knew that he was an angel of the Lord. "The angel did wondrously."

Two hundred and forty-eight times does the Bible refer to the angels, yet I never heard or read a sermon on angelology. The whole subject is relegated to the realm mythical, weird, spectral and unknown. Such adjournment is un-Scriptural and wicked. Of their life, their character, their habits, their actions, their velocities, the Bible gives us full length portraits, and why this prolonged and absolute silence concerning them? Angelology is my theme.

There are two nations of angels, and they are hostile to each other—the nation of good angels and the nation of bad angels. Of the former I chiefly speak today. Their capital, their headquarters, their grand rendezvous, is heaven, but their empire is the universe. They are a distinct race of creatures. No human being can ever join their confraternity. The little child who in the Sabbath school sings, "I want to be an angel," will never have her wish gratified. They are superhuman, but they are of different grades and ranks, not all on the same level or the same height. They have their superiors and inferiors and equals. I propose no guessing on this subject, but take the Bible for my only authority. Plato, the philosopher, guessed and divided angels into supercelestial, celestial and subcelestial. Dionysius, the Areopagite, guessed and divided them into three classes, the supreme, the middle and the last, and each of these into three other classes, making nine in all. Philo said that the angels were related to God, as the rays to the sun. Fulgentius said that they were composed of body and spirit. Clement said they were incorporeal. Augustine said that they had been in danger of falling, but now are beyond being tempted. But the only authority on this subject that I respect says they are divided into cherubim, seraphim, thrones, dominations, principalities, powers. Their commander in chief is Michael. Daniel called him Michael. St. John called him Michael. These supernal beings are more thoroughly organized than any army that ever marched. They are swifter than any cyclone that ever swept the sea. They are more radiant than any morning that ever came down the sky. They have more to do with your destiny and mine than any being in the universe except God. May the Angel of the New Covenant, who is the Lord Jesus, open our eyes and touch our tongue and rouse our soul while we speak of their deathlessness, their intelligence, their numbers, their strength, their achievements.

Yes, deathless. They had a cradle, but will never have a grave. The Lord remembers when they were born, but no one shall ever see their eye extinguished or their momentum slow up or their existence terminate. The oldest of them has not a wrinkle or a decrepitude or a hindrance, as young after 6000 years as at the close of their first hour. Christ said of the good in heaven, "Neither can they die any more, for they are equal to the angels." Yes, deathless are these wonderful creatures of whom I speak. They will see world after world go out, but there shall be no fading of their own brilliance. Yea, after the last world has taken its last flight they will be ready for the widest circuit through immensity, taking a quadrillion of miles in one sweep as easy as a pigeon circles a dovecot. They are never sick. They are never exhausted. They need no sleep, for they are never tired. At God's command they smote with death in one night 185,000 of Sennacherib's host, but no fatality can smite them. Awake, agile, multipotent, deathless, immortal!

A further characteristic of these radiant folk is intelligence. The woman of Tekoah was right when she spoke to King David of the wisdom of an angel. We mortals take in what little we know through eye and ear and nostril and touch, but those beings have no physical encasement, and hence they are all senses. A wall five feet thick is not solid to them. Through it they go without disturbing flake of mortar or crystal of sand. Knowledge! It flashes on them. They take it in at all points. They absorb it. They gather it up without any hinderment. No need of literature for them. The letters of their books are stars. The dashes of their books are meteors. The words of their books are constellations. The paragraphs of their books are galaxies. The pictures of their books are sunrises and sunsets and midnight auroras and the Conqueror on the white horse with the moon under his feet. Their library is an open universe. No need of telescope to see something millions of miles away, for instantly they are there to inspect and explore it. All astronomies, all geologies, all botanies, all philosophies, at their feet. What an opportunity for intelligence is theirs! What facilities for knowing everything and knowing it right away!

A further characteristic of these immortals is their velocity. This the Bible puts sometimes under the figure of wings, sometimes under the figure of a flowing garment, sometimes under the figure of naked feet. As these superhumans are without bodies, these expressions are of course figurative and mean swiftness. The Bible tells us that Daniel was praying and Gabriel flew from heaven and touched him before he got up from his knees. How far, then, did the Angel Gabriel have to fly in in those moments of Daniel's prayer? Heaven is thought to be the center of the universe, our sun and its planets only the rim of the wheel of worlds. In a moment the Angel Gabriel flew from that center to this periphery. Jesus told Peter he could instantly have 60,000 angels present if he called for them.

What foot of antelope or wing of albatross could equal that velocity? Law of gravitation, which grips all things else, has no influence upon angelic momentum. Immensities before them open and shut like a fan. That they are here is no reason why they should not be a quintillion of miles hence the next minute. Our bodies hinder us, but our minds can circle the earth in a minute. Angelic beings are bodiless and have no limitation. God may with his finger point down to some world in trouble on the outmost limits of creation, and instantly an angelic cohort is there to help it, or some celestial may be standing at the farthermost outpost of immensity, and God may say "Come!" and instantly it is in His bosom. Abraham, Elijah, Hagar, Joshua, Gideon, Manoah, Paul, St. John, could tell of their unhindered locomotion. The red feet of summer lightning are slow compared with their hegiras.

Another remark I have to make concerning these illustrious immortals is that they are multitudinous. Their census has never been taken, and no one but God knows how many they are, but all the Bible accounts suggest their immense numbers—companies of them, regiments of them, armies of them, mountain tops haloed by them, skies populous with them. John speaks of angels and other beings round the throne as ten thousand times ten thousand. Now according to my calculation, ten thousand times ten thousand are 100,000,000. But these are only the angels in one place. David counted 20,000 of them rolling down the sky in chariots. When God came away from the riven rocks of Mount Sinai, the Bible says He had the companionship of 10,000 angels. I think they are in every battle, in every exigency, at every birth, at every pillow, at every hour, at every moment, the earth full of them, the heavens full of them.

They outnumber the human race in this world. They outnumber ransomed spirits in glory. When Abraham had his knife uplifted to slay Isaac, it was an angel who arrested the stroke, crying, "Abraham, Abraham!" It was a stairway of angels that Jacob saw while pillowed in the wilderness. We are told an angel led the hosts of Israelites out of Egyptian serfdom. It was an angel that showed Hagar the fountain where she filled the bottle for the lad. It was an angel that took Lot out of doomed Sodom. It was an angel that shut up the mouth of the hungry monsters when Daniel was thrown into the cavern. It was an angel that fed Elijah under the juniper tree. It was an angel that announced to Mary the approaching nativity. They were angels that chanted when Christ was born. It was an angel that strengthened our Saviour in His agony. It was an angel that encouraged Paul in the Mediterranean shipwreck. It was an angel that burst open the prison, gate after gate, until Peter was liberated. It was an angel that stirred the pool of Siloam, where the sick were healed. It was an angel that John saw flying through the midst of heaven, and an angel with foot planted on the sea, and an angel that opened the book, and an angel that sounded the trumpet, and an angel that thrust in the sickle, and an angel that poured out the vials, and an angel standing in the sun. It will be an angel with uplifted hand swearing that time shall be no longer. In the great final harvest of the world the reapers are the angels. Yea, the Lord shall be revealed from heaven with mighty angels. Oh, the numbers and the might and the glory of these supernals—fleets of them, squadrons of them, host beyond host, rank above rank, millions on millions, and all on our side if we will have them!

This leads me to speak of the offices of these supernals. To defend, to cheer, to rescue, to escort, to give victory to the right and overthrow the wrong—that is their business—just as alert to-day and efficient as when in Bible times they spread wing or unsheathed sword or rocked down penitentiaries or filled the mountains with horses of fire hitched to chariots of fire and driven by reinsmen of fire. They have turned your steps a hundred times, and you know it not. You were on the way to do some wrong thing, and they changed your course. They brought some thought of Christian parentage or of loyalty to your own home, and that arrested you. They arranged that some one should meet you at that crisis and propose something honorable and elevating, or they took from your pocket some ticket to evil amusement, a ticket that you never found. It was an angel of God, and perhaps the very one that guided you to this service and that now waits to report some holy impression to be made upon your soul, tarrying with one foot upon the doorstep of your immortal spirit and the other foot lifted for ascent into the skies. By some prayer detain him until he can tell you of a repentant and ransomed soul! Or you were some time borne down with trouble, bereavement, persecution, bankruptcy, sickness and all manner of troubles beating their discords in your heart and life. You gave up. You said: "I cannot stand it any longer. I believe I will take my life Where is the rail train or the deep wave or the precipice that will end this torment of earthly existence?" But suddenly your mind brightened. Courage came surging into your heart like oceanic tides. You said, "God is on my side, and all these adversities He can make turn out for my good." Suddenly you felt a peace, a deep peace, the peace of God that passeth all understanding. What made the change? A sweet and mighty comforting angel of the Lord met you. That was all.

Yes, a guardian angel for each one of you. Put yourself now in accord with Him. When He suggests the right, follow it. When He warns you against the wrong, shun it. Sent forth from God to help you in this great battle against sin and death accept his deliverance. When tempted to a feeling of loneliness and disheartenment, appropriate the promise, "The angel of the Lord encampeth around about them that fear Him and delivereth them." Oh, I am so glad that the spaces between here and heaven are thronged with these supernaturals taking tidings home, bringing messages here, rolling back obstacles from our path and giving us defenses, for terrific are the forces who dispute our way, and if the nation of the good angels is on our side the nation of bad angels is on the other. Paul had it right when he said, "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world against spiritual wickedness in high places." In that awful fight may God send us mighty angelic re-enforcement! We want all their wings on our side, all their swords on our side, all their chariots on our side.

Thank God that those who are for us are mightier than those who are against us! And that thought makes me jubilant as to final triumph. Belgium, you know, was the battleground of England and France. Yes, Belgium more than once was the battleground of opposing nations. It so happens that this world is the Belgium or battleground between the angelic nations, good and bad. Michael, the commander-in-chief on one side; Lucifer, as Byron calls him or Mephistopheles, as Goethe calls him; or Satan, as the Bible calls him, the commander-in-chief on the other side. All pure angelhood under the one leadership and all abandoned angelhood under the other leadership. Many a skirmish have the two armies had, but the great and decisive battle is yet to be fought. Either from our earthly homes or down from our supernal residences may we come in on the right side for on that side are God and heaven and victory. Meanwhile the battle is being set in array, and the forces celestial and demoniacal are confronting each other Hear the boom of the great cannonade already opened! Cherubim, seraphim, thrones, dominations, principalities and powers are beginning to ride down their foes, and, until the work is completed, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon!"

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 5.

Subject: Nehemiah's Prayer, Neh. i., 1-11—Golden Text: Neh. i., 11—Memory Verses, 8-10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson—Its Teachings.

CONNECTING LINKS. Ezra gave us a history of the first restoration of the Jewish people after the Babylonish captivity and of the building of the second temple. Nehemiah came into Judea about thirteen years later than Ezra, and succeeded him in the government there. In this book we have a further account of their settlement in Jerusalem, the building of the wall of the city, and also of some reforms brought about.

1. "The words of Nehemiah." Rather the narrative or record. "Son of Hachaliah." Probably of the tribe of Judah and of the royal family of David. "He was cupbearer to King Artaxerxes at Shushan, the capital. This title implied that Nehemiah was a counsellor, statesman, courtier and favorite. For twelve years he was Governor of Judea, leading a great religious revival and rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. At the end of twelve years he went back to Persia, but after a time he again returned to Jerusalem and effected some reforms there. After Nehemiah we read of no more governors appointed over Judea by the Persian kings; but their affairs seem to have been left to the management of the high priests. Nehemiah is the last historical book of the Old Testament that was written." "Month Chisleu." Ninth month, corresponding to the end of November and the beginning of December. "Twentieth year." Of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who reigned from B. C. 465 to 423. It was under this king that Ezra was granted letters to go to Jerusalem.

2. "Hanani." His own brother, to whom he afterward gave the charge of the gates of Jerusalem. Chap. 7:2. "Came." From Jerusalem to Shushan. "I asked him." Respecting Jerusalem and its people. "Jews that had escaped." Survived all the dangers to which the new settlement at Jerusalem had been exposed.

3. "In the province." Of Judea, now a province of the Persian empire. "Great affliction and reproach." Their subjection to Persia forced itself on the Jews at every turn. The tribute imposed on them was a heavy burden to a poor people. Jewish recruits had doubtless been forced into the Persian armies. The country was pillaged in open day, and many Jews were carried into slavery by nightly surprises, while the corpses of murdered men were often found on the road. "The wall of Jerusalem also is broken down." The wall and houses had been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar more than 140 years before (2 Kings 25:10), and their rubbish still lay in sight. They were partially rebuilt at one time. Ezra 4:12. The neighboring races, infuriated at the rejection of their friendly offers of assistance by Zerubbabel, years before, and still more so by Ezra's recent act in sending back to their homes all the wives of non-Jewish races found in Jerusalem and Judea, and attacked Jerusalem, and after fierce struggles had broken down the newly-built walls and burned the gates. Neh. 2:11-15.

4. "I sat down and wept." Perhaps now for the first time a deep, keen sense of his people's woes came over his soul. "Mourned." Over the condition of his people, the desolation of the Holy City, the reproach upon the name of God, and the sins which had brought them to this low estate, which had not yet been put away. "Certain days." From Chisleu to Nisan, four months, until the king noticed his grief. "Fasted." A token of the genuineness of his sorrow. "Prayed." In earnest, protracted prayer that God would favor the purpose which he seems to have secretly formed of asking the royal permission to go to Jerusalem.

No such permit had ever yet been granted since its destruction by Nebuchadnezzar. The proclamation of Cyrus authorized only the rebuilding of the temple.

5. "Covenant and mercy." Covenant refers to God's definite promises. Mercy refers to His loving character, which gives more than is pledged.

6. "Ear attentive....eyes open." Let Thine ear hear our confession, and mercifully pardon. Let Thine eye behold our suffering and send speedy succor. "Day and night." His grief was doubtless increased at the thought that all this evil existed in spite of Ezra's work. He withdrew from his court duties and spent a time in retirement in most sincere sorrow. His prayer was oft repeated in the course of these days of separation and mourning, at hours of the night as well as at the usual hours of daily prayer. "I and my father's house." Nehemiah had a clear sense of his identifications with his people in sin as in misery.

7. "Have dealt corruptly." Some of these sins are mentioned in Neh. 5:1-7, 10, 11; 13; 15; Ezra 9:1; 2 Chron. 36:14-17. "Thy commandments." The moral precepts by which our lives should be regulated. "Statutes." What refers to the rites and ceremonies of thy religion. "Judgments." The precepts of justice relative to our conduct to each other.

8. "If ye transgress." This is not a quotation, but a reference to the general sense of various passages, such as Lev. 26:27-30; Deut. 28:45-52. The fact that God had fulfilled His word of threatening was a proof that He would fulfill His word of promise.

9. "But if ye turn unto Me." When we turn to sin God turns to discipline; when we turn to righteousness, He turns to mercy. "Yet will I gather them." God had a place devoted to His people, and when they were content to dwell there He gave them liberty and rights there.

10. "These are Thy servants." Who will devote themselves to do Thy will. "And Thy people." With whom Thou hast made covenant. They are the descendants of those whom Thou hast delivered from Egypt; "to whom Thou hast given victories by Joshua, by Samson, by Deborah; and caused to overthrow the Assyrian army." All their history shows the great care God has given them.

11. "Who desire to fear Thy name. True desires are: 1. Constant, not flashes. 2. Hearty, strong and growing. 3. Include the favor of God and spiritual grace. 4. Regard the means of salvation. "Prosper Thy servant this day." He had in mind to ask of King Artaxerxes that he might go to Jerusalem and help his people. He asked definitely for exactly what he wanted. "Mercy in the sight of this man"—the king. Nehemiah had decided that to remove the reproach of Jerusalem he must go there in person. That to do so he must obtain the king's permission. To get his permission he must be in special favor with him. "I was the king's cupbearer." An important officer, having charge of the wines of the royal household, standing by the king's side at meals, and tasting the wine, to see that it was not poisoned.

"Teachings." Love for God's cause should prompt us to inquire after its interests. When God's people suffer we suffer with them. The wisest course to take in times of sorrow is to seek a place of prayer. We should never blame God for calamities.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

The Formation of a "Menacing" Flying Squadron.

NAVAL RESERVES CALLED OUT.

The Admiralty's Preparations For Further Complications — Rumors of European Intervention—Defenses of Gibraltar Being Strengthened—England Prepared For Any Emergency.

LONDON (By Cable).—The extent of the British naval preparations causes a strong revival of the rumors of serious foreign complications. It is learned that whether or not Great Britain seriously fears Russian or French aggression, the naval preparations have been under consideration for several months, and it was the Admiralty's intention to put them in force as soon as war with the Transvaal was declared, deeming it necessary to increase the active strength of the navy in order to insure the large fleet of transports against every possible contingency. Whether later developments have transformed the Admiralty's precautionary measures into preparations for a naval demonstration necessitated by European hostility is the question of the hour, and it is as much a mystery to many high naval officers as to the public.

The exact condition of affairs consists of ordering the Naval Reserves to be in readiness to rejoin their ships at twenty-four hours' notice, while all the cruisers of the reserve class have been notified to be ready to sail in the same time limit. These vessels, though at the dockyards, are never out of commission, and are always supposed to be ready for immediate manning.

In addition to these preparations, work on the uncompleted vessels is being hurried day and night. The special attention being paid to the cruisers is taken by many naval authorities to indicate that Great Britain intends to form a menacing flying squadron, using the term "menacing" because the naval force at sea now is ample to convoy the transports and is thoroughly capable of preventing any interference in South African waters.

While the British officials do not conceal their knowledge of German, French and Russian antagonism and their irritation thereat, they do not give the slightest hint that European hostility will crystallize into any probable overt act. But the belief that Great Britain is on the verge of a crisis, or even a conflict far greater than that in the Transvaal, has many supporters, though the lack of all official confirmation favors the conservative views that the remarkable military and naval activity is due to a desire to take thorough precautions which, though ominous, have at present no special bearing upon Great Britain's European relations.

The Neues Wiener-Tagblatt, of Berlin, publishes a telegram from the Transvaal Legation at Brussels announcing that Dr. Leyds has received formal assurances that France and Russia will not permit Great Britain to annex the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. This is discredited, however, as it is pointed out that even if this were the intention of the powers mentioned they would not allow their hands to be shown prematurely through the medium of Dr. Leyds.

The Russian newspapers may be somewhat responsible for the general impression in regard to European intervention, the St. Petersburg Russkija advocating that Great Britian be brought to her senses by a naval demonstration in South Africa, in which France would take the lead.

New and stringent orders have been promulgated with reference to the defenses of Gibraltar. The privilege Englishmen have hitherto had of entering the gate without a pass is temporarily suspended. Nobody is allowed to enter or to inspect the batteries.

For months sappers and miners have been engaged in constructing new and powerful batteries, and the garrison will be augmented.

Boers Claim 100,000 Men.

BRUSSELS (By Cable).—The agency of the Transvaal Government has issued a statement regarding the number of Boers in the field. It says there are now 100,000 men under arms. This force is made up of 35,000 regulars, 35,000 Orange Free State troops, 3000 Natal Boers, 8000 Bechuanaland Boers, 4000 Germans, 6000 Dutch Belgians, 2000 Irish, 600 Americans and 6000 miscellaneous troops.

To Watch the British Ships.

LONDON (By Cable).—Dispatches from the Continent to The Daily Mail say that the French fleet has received instructions to watch the movements of the British Mediterranean Squadron, and that the Italian fleet is under orders to concentrate in the Bay of Spezia.

Protection to British Property.

PRETORIA. (By Cable).—A proclamation issued by the Transvaal Government guarantees protection to British property.

NEW JERSEY HONORS SAMPSON

Governor Voorhees Presents a Sword to the Rear-Admiral.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—New Jersey's token of appreciation of the services of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson in the Spanish-American War, a beautiful jewelled sword, costing $2000, was presented to that officer in the Assembly chamber of the State House.

The sword lay on the folds of a silk rear-admiral's flag, presented to the Rear-Admiral earlier in the day by the young women pupils of the State Normal School. Rear-Admiral Sampson, with his wife by his side, was sitting near by, surrounded by nearly all the officers of his fleet. They were all present excepting Rear-Admiral Higginson, Captain Evans and Rear-Admiral Schley. The Assembly chamber and galleries were filled with people from various parts of the State.

Many letters of regret were received and a few were read. Admiral Dewey sent a brief telegram of regret. A tremendous cheer broke out when the message from him was read.

Governor Voorhees delivered the presentation address. Rear-Admiral Sampson was visibly affected by the Governor's address, and his response was delivered in low tones.

After the presentation a reception was held in the Executive Chamber, where Rear-Admiral Sampson shook hands with hundreds of people.

Siberian Gold Fields to Be Thrown Open.

The Russian Government has announced that the gold fields of Siberia will be thrown open by public sale next February.

THANKSGIVING DAY NAMED

Thursday, November 30, Set by President McKinley.

In His Annual Proclamation the President Enumerates Some Reasons Why the People Should Rejoice.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"A national custom dear to the hearts of the people calls for the setting apart of one day in each year as an occasion of special general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year. This honored observance acquires with time a tenderer significance. It enriches domestic life. It summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love.

"Seldom has this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shores. Liberal employment waits upon labor. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The National finances have been strengthened and public credit has been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequaled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our National character. Churches and schools have flourished.

"American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been in a large degree spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now on friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have assumed for the people of Cuba has been faithfully advanced. There has been marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever.

"The hurricane which swept over our new possession of Porto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers.

"While the insurrection still continues in the Island of Luzon, business is resuming its activity, and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

"For these reasons and countless others, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby name Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands; and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations, in order that, in the social features of the day, its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the Most High for a continuance of the Divine guidance, without which man's efforts are vain, and for Divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for country.

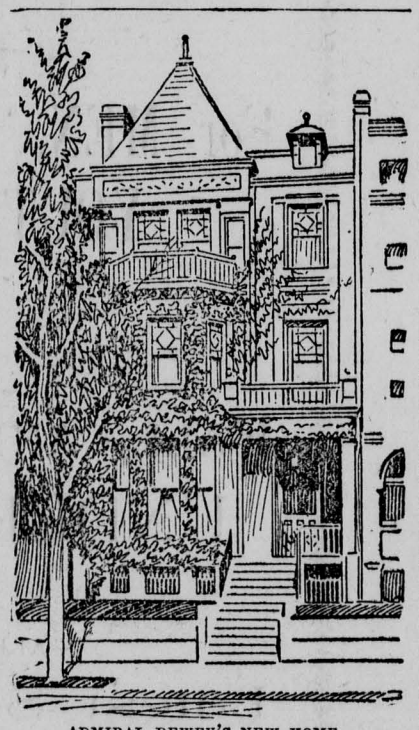
"I recommend also that on this day, so far as may be found practicable, labor shall cease from its accustomed toil and charity abound toward the sick, the needy and the poor.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

DEWEY NOW HAS HIS HOUSE.

Deed is Recorded and the Last Payment of Expenses is Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—By a deed of conveyance handed to him by the former owner of the property, Admiral Dewey came into legal possession of the house at 1747 Rhode Island avenue, presented by contributors to the Dewey Home Fund.



ADMIRAL DEWEY'S NEW HOME.

The house is fully furnished and cost $50,000. It meets the Admiral's wishes in every respect. The ground floor of the house consists of a large drawing-room, library and dining-room. Upstairs there are a hall room, fitted up as a "den"; a reading-room, the Admiral's bedroom and an extra chamber. The third floor is given up entirely to chambers. The house contains seventeen rooms and four bath rooms.

The Admiral has obtained permission from the proprietor of the Everett to take with him to his new home the housekeeper, chambermaid and man servant who have served him for years, and he has engaged for cook the daughter of his old cook trained in her mother's ways.

Good Outlook For Crops in Cuba.

El Tabaco, of Havana, says that the number of seed plots of tobacco sown is so great that even if half the crop fails there will still be sufficient to turn the whole island into a tobacco field. It also says the sugar districts of the island are waiting for help from the banks and foreign syndicates in order to reconstruct them.

The "Blasting" Was Good.

"The guides who pilot visitors about in Norway," said a tourist who has just returned from a summer spent in that picturesque land, "are a pleasant, intelligent set of men. They have had so many associations with English and American travellers that they speak our language fairly well, and are always on the alert to pick up new words. Sometimes this desire leads to funny mistakes, too. While exploring some of the wild and precipitous cliffs one day with my guide, we came upon a spot which looked like an abandoned quarry.

"'What is this, Karl?' I asked; 'have they been getting out stone here?'

"'Yes, sir,' he answered; 'it is where some time ago they have been shooting the rocks.'

"Oh, yes; blasting,' I said, smiling, and Karl's quick ears caught the new word for 'shooting.' I heard him murmuring it to himself two or three times afterward.

"The next day our journey brought us into a large tract of magnificent forest. 'Karl,' said I, 'there ought to be fine hunting here in the season.'

"'Yes, sir,' was the prompt reply, 'very good hunting.' Then, with the air of a man who seizes an opportunity, he added proudly, 'Indeed, it is near here, sir, that we blast many bears.'"—New York Tribune.

Island Seen Three Times in 160 Years

Among the places visited by the German exploring ship Valdivia, recently returned from the Antarctic Ocean, was Bouvet Island, which, although discovered in 1739, is known to have been sighted only twice since and until the Valdivia's visit had not been seen for more than seventy years. The island is the summit of a volcanic mountain rising 3000 feet above the sea. Its crater is entirely covered with ice, which caves down in a steep wall to sea level. It is about 1800 miles west of south from the Cape of Good Hope.

A 50c. Calendar For Two 2c. Stamps.

If you will send 4 cts. to J. P. Lyons, Art Publisher, 9 Murray St., New York, he will mail you a beautiful screen Calendar for 1900, size 11x16 inches, in 3 panels, lithographed in 11 colors and gold. New York stores charge 50 cts. for Calendars as good.

A Progressive Barbarian Monarch.

The King of Somaliland is in London to promote the interests of his domain. His subjects are chiefly half-naked barbarians, but he is highly cultured, speaking English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. The purpose of the Emir Soliman—for so he calls himself—is to civilize his people, an end for which he seeks British aid in the development of Somaliland. He confesses that five years ago he was with the Dervishes, fighting against England, but he has since become king, and has come to the conclusion not only that the British are not only to be supreme in Africa, but also that they ought to be, because, to use his own words, they are "the great people." Coffee, corn, ostrich feathers, sheepskins, gum, india rubber, ivory and mines of silver and gold are all, according to the Emir, to be had in Somaliland; but there are no engineers, no machinery, no capital, and he wants these.

Training Canaries.

In the canary breeding establishments of Germany only the male birds are valued, for the females never sing. The method of training the birds to sing is to put them in a room where there is an automatic whistle, which they all strive to imitate. The breeder listens to the efforts of the birds and picks out the most apt pupils, which are then placed in another room for further instruction.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For every million inhabitants in Russia there are only ten newspapers and journals of all sorts.

Southern Railway's Service for the South.

This popular route announces for the coming winter season the usual improved service between New York and the South, via Washington. Four through trains daily are operated from New York, giving the most perfect through Car Service. Dining, Library and Observation Cars are operated on its Limited trains the year round. This route is the most picturesque through the Southern States. If you are thinking of taking a trip South, to Florida, Cuba, Texas, Mexico or California, call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

The proportion of Latin students in elementary schools has increased.

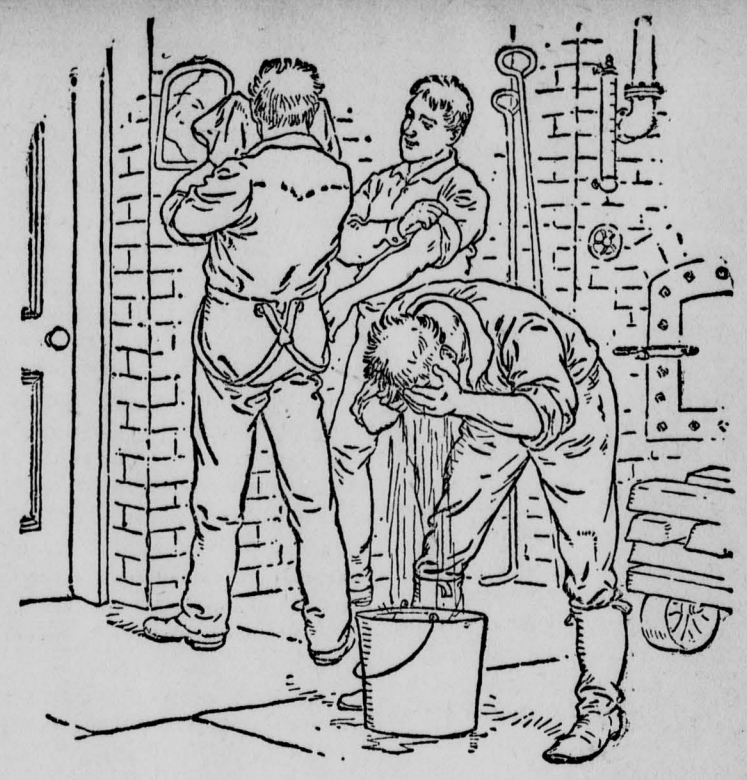
Findley's Eye Salve Cures

Sore eyes in 3 days; chronic cases in 30 days, or money back. All druggists, or by mail, 25c. per box. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

The proportion of female to male teachers is increasing in England.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. —Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

The class of 1903 at Harvard contains over 500 students.



Do not wash your hands and face with a common laundry soap, or if you do, don't complain when you find them rough, hard and chapped. Ordinary laundry soaps are good for scrubbing floors, but not for the skin. Ivory Soap makes a creamy lather that rinses easily and takes the dirt with it. The natural oil of the skin washed with Ivory Soap is not removed, and the skin is left soft and smooth.

IT FLOATS.

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Save the Nickels.

From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 15c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

How the Englishman Told It.

Here is a joke which comes from the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht. Names were given to the writer, but they are suppressed for obvious reasons.

A young woman on the Erin while every one was waiting for a wind asked:

"What slang expression which you have in America pleases a pussy cat?"

The listeners all gave it up, of course.

"Why, rubber neck," was the reply.

One of Sir Thomas's British friends heard it, and thought it was so good that he called a friend up to hear the conundrum. The one summoned came all expectancy. The enthusiastic admirer of the story could not wait for the young woman who had originally sprung the joke to repeat it, but started to tell it himself.

"What slang expression which you have in America pleases a pussy cat?" he asked.

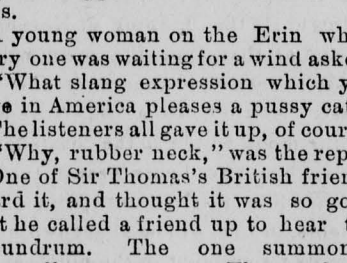
The new man also gave it up.

"Why, smooth her back," was the reply, and the answer brought out a greater roar than had greeted the original story.—New York Tribune.

Hit by Twenty-seven Bullets at Once.

Among those who arrived at San Francisco by transport the other day was D. W. Krider, of Wharton, Ohio, of Battery K, Third Artillery, who gained the distinction of being the worst wounded man in the war. In February last he was with his battery in a native attack on Manila, when word came to fall back. Utah Battery was given the same order, but failed to observe it, and a shrapnel shell from this battery exploded. Two men were killed and Krider received twenty-six wounds from the shrapnel bullets, while at the same time a Mauser bullet passed through him. Krider still carries some of the bullets, and it is doubtful if he will ever recover his health and strength.

Ayer's Pills



Look at yourself! Is your face covered with pimples? Your skin rough and blotchy? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, and dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N. H.

RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents. ALEXANDER REMEDY CO., 346 Greenwich St., N.Y.

ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

Ether Drinking Prohibited in Prussia.

Ether drinking in the neighborhood of Memel, Prussia, has become so general that the authorities have been forced to take measures against the evil. It is now forbidden under heavy penalties to sell ether for drinking purposes, and no dealer is allowed to supply ether unless the customer presents a certificate from the police to the effect that the drug will not be used as a tipple. Visitors to Memel say that ether drinking as a habit is indulged in by the greater portion of the working population.—Correspondence in New York Times.

Oregon newspapers want a law against "salting" mines.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.*

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

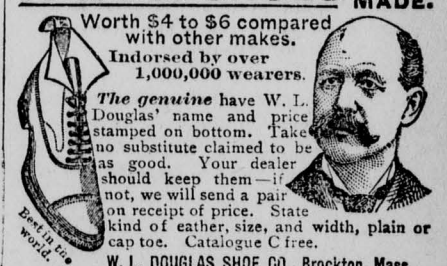
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Sold by all Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue C free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Happy Thought
The greatest remedy for MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER
JOHNSON'S
Grippe and Liver Diseases.
KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—44.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

A cold wave has reached us since the rain on Sunday.

Dr. Johnston, of Dudley, took in the sights of our town on Tuesday last.

Luden Greenland, of Saltillo, was a pleasant visitor here on Sabbath last.

Grant Long, of Philadelphia, was visible on our streets one day last week.

George Price, of East Broad Top, who is seriously ill, is not much better at this writing.

Miss Martha Stake, of Mapleton, is now visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Stake.

Scott Hicks and wife, who had been spending a few days in Cumberland, Md., have returned home.

The water is getting very low in creeks and springs in this section. A good rain is very much needed.

Burdine Long greets you with a smile just now all on account of a young son in his home, who has come to stay.

M. V. Long is busy hauling corn from his farm over the hill to home. Martin thinks he will quit farming and go into business in the spring.

The faithful few who gathered at Fairview church on Sunday morning last certainly were well paid by listening to the very excellent sermon delivered to them by their pastor, Rev. Dillen, of Three Springs.

M. J. Elias, a successful school teacher who is teaching at Broad Top City, has a night term as well as day school. He thinks he has gathered nearly all the young men of that place into his night school and both are getting along nicely.

H. N. Jamison made a business trip to Mount Union on Saturday last. Newton claims his mare "Het" is nearly as swift as the train. Both left Mount Union at the same time and when arriving at Three Springs the train was a little ahead. She is not for sale.

LATTA GROVE.

The stave mill is in full blast.

Frank Stever killed a fourteen-pound gobbler last Saturday.

George W. Bowman and wife, of Grapeville, are visiting at the home of Samuel Bowman.

Michael Stever has grown a cabbage in his lot which measures 37 inches in circumference and weighs 10½ pounds.

Robert Smith, employed as a brakeman on the middle division, spent a short time with his mother at this place last week.

Daniel Coder, of Calvin, came over to Jack's mountain last Saturday and had the pleasure of carrying home with him a nice wild turkey.

Isaac Dell has deposited a very nice ear of corn at the Latta Grove postoffice but it won't compete with the corn grown on M. Stever's lot.

—"I wouldn't be without DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for any consideration," writes Thos. B. Rhodes, Centerfield, O. Infallible for piles, cuts, burns and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

To Philadelphia, account National Export Exposition—Low Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for special excursion rates to Philadelphia on October 19 and 26, November 9 and 23, account National Export Exposition. Round-trip tickets, good to return within ten days, including day of issue, will be sold on above dates from all points on the Pittsburg Division, Monongahela Division, West Pennsylvania Division, Cambria and Clearfield Division, Altoona Division, Tyrone Division (except Lock Haven), Middle Division, Bedford Division, and Frederick Division (except York, Hellam, and Wrightsville), and from all points on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*, plus admission to the Exposition (no rate less than one dollar). For specific rates apply to Ticket Agents.

The National Export Exposition has surpassed all expectations in the extent and variety of its exhibits, and in its general excellence and attractiveness. The Implement Building, containing a marvelous display of farm machinery, is particularly interesting to agriculturalists. The band concerts and diverting midway furnish delightful entertainment for all. 10-18-6t

The Heavens in November.

The expected return of the main body of the November meteors dwarfs every other astronomical event this fall. The splendor of their display, in 1833, made so deep an impression that they have ever since occupied a place apart in the popular imagination as the most gorgeous and startling of all celestial pageants. The fact that three of their periods measure just the span of a century tends to add to their reputation as a spectacle. Although their returns are separated by a space of thirty-three years and a fraction yet they may be seen three time in the course of a man's life. One who saw them as a child, in 1833, might have regarded their fiery menace with the cooler judgment of a middle-aged man in 1866, and, this year, may behold again the scene that marked the start and the turning post of his life with ineffaceable memories of wonders in the heavens.

But, while everybody hopes for a brilliant spectacle on this occasion, there are reasons for anticipating a possible disappointment. In 1866 the display, although imposing, was by no means as wonderful as it had been in 1833. The fact that the meteors were almost as abundant in 1867 as in 1866 showed that they were being scattered along their path. Later investigations indicate that this scattering of the meteors has probably continued ever since. The planet Jupiter, the great perturber of the solar system, has had his hand upon them. They are apparently traveling in several shoals, or parallel streams, and it may be that when the earth crosses their line of march it will fail to pass through any very dense column of the wanderers.

Yet, at the worst, it is certain that there may be a meteoric "shower." There may be only a hundred, or a few hundred, visible in an hour, or there may be many thousands. One unfortunate circumstance will be the presence of a strong moonlight, which will suffice to conceal many small meteors and to rob the larger ones of much of their brilliance. The maximum of the display is generally expected soon after midnight on the morning of November 16, and at that time the moon will be within twenty-eight hours of the full phase. At 1 o'clock A. M., November 16, the moon will be in the constellation Aries, about two hours west of the meridian, while the radiant point of the meteors, in Leo, will be about two hours from its rising point in the northeast.

While the best attainable information points to the first hour of the morning of November 16 as the time when the meteors will be most numerous, yet the data are so uncertain that all observers are advised to be on the watch forty-eight hours earlier. Begin say at midnight on the 13th, and watch until dawn. Resume watching on the following night, and so on until the morning of the 17th. Every watcher for the November meteors on this occasion can have the satisfaction of knowing that his, or her, vigil is being shared, all over the civilized world, by thousands of the brightest spirits, which now inhabit the earth. The solution of the mystery of the November meteors will stand, in the perspective of a thousand years, high among the achievements of man.

The watch for the meteors will inevitably call many unaccustomed eyes to the starry heavens, and luckily the constellations on view include several of the finest. Like the meteors, however, the stars will suffer from the effulgence of the moon. At midnight in the middle of November the eastern half of the firmament is especially beautiful. Nearly overhead glitter the Pleiades, a silvery swarm. A little eastward appears the V-shaped figure of the Hyades, containing the red Aldebaran, marking the eye of the great bull Taurus which the imagination of the constellation makers pictured in the act of charging down upon the giant hunter Orion. The latter appears below the Hyades, toward the southeast, the uplifted "lion's skin," marked by a curving stream of small stars, being interposed between the hunter and the bull. Two brilliant stars, the brighter, Betelgeuse, of an orange tint, being the farther east, mark Orion's broad shoulders. A sparkling group above indicates his head. His beautiful belt, symbolized by three fine stars in a straight row, next catches the eye, while below the belt a splendid lone star, Rigel, shines in the giant' upraised foot.—Garrett P. Serviss in *Scientific American.*

Institute Lecture Course.

The evening entertainments during County Institute promise to be very strong attractions. On Monday night Prof. J. B. DeMotte will give his famous lecture on "Electricity and Civilization." This lecture is superbly illustrated with stereoptican work and actual electricity experiments. The lecture is simply beyond description. Prof. DeMotte is well and favorably known in Huntingdon.

Tuesday evening Byron W. King, A. M., of Pittsburg, the noted reader, lecturer, actor and author, assisted by the city band, will give one of his unique entertainments. Byron King is truly king of his profession. His work is of the highest class and he must be heard to be appreciated.

Wednesday evening Elias Day, characterist, with his characterizations, mimicry and stories will give an evening of pure enjoyment. It is confidently claimed for Mr. Day that he is the greatest artist in his line on the American platform. His "make-up" is arranged directly before the eyes of his audience. He has the curious and wonderful power of destroying, in all appearances, his own individuality, and in an instant entering into the life and inmost feelings of another. He is known on the platform as "The Original Mr. Day."

On Thursday evening Dr. R. S. MacArthur will deliver his great lecture, entitled "The Empire of the Czar—The Great Bear of the North." "Dr. MacArthur is an exceedingly pleasing speaker and thoroughly at home on the platform. Although an adopted citizen of the United States, he is recognized as a leader in the expression of a genuine Americanism, and the announcement that he is to speak on national topics never fails to attract large audiences."

Tickets for this course, reserved seats, will be on sale at Opera House drug store by Saturday, Nov. 4.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr, Long of a severe attack of Pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this grand remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c. and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

A Menace to Godliness.

Far more dangerous to true godliness is that spirit among Christians which loves to mingle with the world and conforms itself to it. And this is the great temptation of Christians today. They allow themselves to be lost in the world's pleasures and concerns and have no time for secret meditation. Caught up by the whirl of this busy, giddy life, they have no desire for communion with God and do not know the value of solicitude. They find no time to "think on things" that are "lovely" and of "good report." They have turned their ears to the noises of this world and are deaf to the message of the "still small voice."—Lutheran.

—LaGrippe, with its after effects, annually destroys thousands of people. It may be quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, the only remedy that produces immediate results in coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia and throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

With a True Light.

We are indebted to the faithful souls who have shone with such a true light amid the darkness, gloom and conflicts of the past, and we love to contemplate their lives and honor their memories—many in our own church—and our hearts are encouraged and inspired to to be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the love and grace and walking in the beautiful light of God. —American Friend.

—"I had dyspepsia fifty-seven years and never found permanent relief till I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Now I am well and feel like a new man," writes S. J. Fleming, Murray, Neb. It is the best digestant known. Cures all forms of indigestion. Physicians everywhere prescribe it. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—Geo. Noland, Rockland, Ohio, says, "My wife had piles forty years. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her. It is the best salve in America." It heals everything and cures all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

"LEST WE FORGET."
REPUBLICANS, REMEMBER—ELECTION DAY, NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 7. POLLS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. UNTIL 7 P. M.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5. House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,
JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

WANTED—OLD IRON—for the next 30 days. G. D. Wood, Mapleton.

When Hungry, Go To
FISHER'S Penn Street
RESTAURANT.
—You Can Get—
Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beas, Sandwiches,
Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.
BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity.
—Also—
Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.
GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA.

GOOD OLD FASHIONED
CHARCOAL TIN
For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank,)
Huntingdon, Pa.

Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,
and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at
CASH PRICES
which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 1, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.25
New York	2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.50 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—You never know what form of blood poison will follow constipation. Keep the liver clean by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and you will avoid trouble. They are famous little pills for constipation and liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 5, "A New Name"—Text, Gen. xxxii, 24-29; Rev. ii, 17.

"What is thy name?"

We give names and titles to things to express the qualities we see in them. Names of persons are used in the simpler forms of society in the same manner to describe and identify the individual. Some physical peculiarity or action often impresses us and is instantly recalled when we think of the person. The two are well nigh inseparable in thought. The force of names and their inner significance are largely lost to sight in our more complex civilization, where children are named after parents or friends without reference to anything peculiar to the person bearing the name. We reach somewhat of the original result by our nicknames. In school and college life the primitive tendency asserts itself. The newcomer is scarcely settled in the seat at school before his measure has been taken by curious eyes and some characteristic seized upon by quick witted critics, and the stranger finds a new name at the first recess which no resentment will shake off.

Jacob began life as a substitute. He was always getting into somebody else's place. He knew the family traditions and had deeply religious impulses. He was quiet and thoughtful by nature. The stories of God and his ancestors, so different from the ideas prevalent among the people who lived around them in the land, impressed him from his early youth as he listened to his father, Isaac, under the black tents of the camp, or lying on the green hillside watching the sheep, or stood in awe near the altar on which upon some rare occasion this father as the tribal priest offered sacrifice. His brother as the elder of the two by the arbitrary law of the times was heir to all his father's honors and God's promises of Messianic hope. Jacob coveted these things more than he did his father's wealth. His life was a strangely diversified one of deception and penitence, sorrow and success. No romance surpasses it in dramatic interest. He learns by sharp experience the uselessness of trying to hasten or improve God's plans for himself and the world.

He earnestly seeks divine favor and finds it, as every earnest seeker has in every age. The brook Jobbok witnessed the all night struggle against his lower nature and the triumph of faith and godliness. The morning dawns upon a man transformed in insight and purpose. He is now Israel, "God's prince."

In some such way the struggle for mastery of one's own powers goes on in every life. We enter the world as bundles of physical weakness with mental and moral possibilities. The years bring interaction of the outer world and the inner life. Both are developed in the process, and soul growth remains the permanent product of value. Events occur and pass. The abiding results are not so much the material possessions accumulated as the personal character achieved. The greatest change wrought by the years of exile is not the increase in flocks and herds, tents and trappings, but the alteration in feeling and nature in the man who seeks his father's house and brother's face after years of alienation. In deepest truth, no one knows our true name but God. In the coming kingdom the Master will give us the title we have earned in the years of earthly toil. Shall it be "God's man—Israel?"

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Satisfier.

We taste Thee, O Thou Living Bread,
And long to feast upon Thee still;
We drink of Thee, the fountain head,
And thirst our souls from Thee to fill.

Jesus, Thou joy of loving hearts,
Thou fount of life, Thou light of men!
From the best bliss that earth imparts
We turn unfilled to Thee again.

Thy truth unchanged hath ever stood,
Thou savest those that on Thee call;
To them that seek Thee Thou art good,
To them that find Thee, all in all.

Our restless spirits yearn for Thee
Where'er our changeful lot is cast,
Glad when Thy gracious smile we see,
Blest when our faith can hold Thee fast.

O Jesus, ever with us stay,
Make all our moments calm and bright;
Chase the dark night of sin away,
Shed o'er the world Thy holy light.

—Bernard of Clairvaux (Translated by R. Palmer).

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 5—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—A new name.—Gen. xxxii, 24-29; Rev. ii. 17.

Among the oriental nations great importance is attached to names. The Jews, for instance, in naming children selected the names for important reasons, because of some incident connected with the birth of the child or in an attempt to describe the character of the child. It is also customary to mark one's entrance into a new relation by a new name, the acceptance of the name signifying the acceptance of the new sovereignty and the obligations contained therein. It is easy to see, therefore, why God would signalize the entrance of His people into new relations with Him by giving them a new name, as He did to Abram, to Sarai, to Jacob and to others, and it is also easy to see the appropriateness of designating the new relation to God in heaven by the giving of a new name.

A new name given by God signifies that we have come into a new relation with God. It signifies that we have passed through a crisis in life, have had some new religious experience as a result of which we have come closer to God, have got a better conception of God and have consecrated ourselves anew to God. Jacob's new name had such significance. At Jabbok, where he wrestled with the angel until he received the blessing, his name was changed from Jacob (supplanter) to Israel (prince of God). At Jabbok Jacob had a new experience—he passed through a crisis in his life, he got a new and exalted conception of God and undoubtedly came into a new relation of consecration to God. He was entirely changed by the power of God. Jacob stood for his old life and character and Israel for the new. God gives to all His people at such times a new name. It is His own name. When our lives are changed, when we come into a new relation to God, God's name is stamped upon us. We are God's people, God's children, and our highest aim should be to keep the new name we hear unsullied by being faithful to the new relation.

The heavenly new name spoken of in Revelation has largely the same signification as the earthly new name. It stands for our new relation to God, and it also must be in some way the name of God. "To him that overcometh * * * I will write upon him the name of my God" (Rev. iii, 12). Just what the heavenly new name is, just what it signifies, we do not know, but what is more important here, how the new name may be obtained, we do know. It is better for us to know how to get the new name than to know so much about it. The all important question in this life is, How may we obtain the new name? And this is the way—we must overcome in Christ's name. "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth, saving he that receiveth it." If we overcome self, the world and sin, God will feed us upon the hidden manna, spiritual blessings impossible of attainment on earth. He will give us the white stone of acquittal on which will be inscribed the new name. Let us go forth in the power and strength of God in Christ to overcome, that we may be assured that we will experience this rich heavenly blessing.

Bible Readings.—Gen. xvii, 1-6; xxxv, 10; Ex. xxiii, 20,21; Neh. ix, 8-10; Prov. xxii, 1; Eccl. vii, 1; Luke x, 18-20; Acts xi, 25, 26; xiii, 9; Phil. iv, 1-3; Rev. iii, 12; xix, 11, 12.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Most Urgent.

Whatever else is done or left undone, the care of the religious nature should not be neglected. Better go without breakfast, dinner or supper than without prayer. It is a good thing to read the daily paper, but not good to neglect the Bible. Read both if possible, but be sure to read the Bible anyway. It may be urgent that the club meetings be attended; it is more necessary that the prayer meeting be sustained. You may get good in the first; you are sure to get good and do good in the second, if you will. Work well during the week, but be sure and spend the Sunday well. The family need food and clothing, but they also need family devotions. Be a good student, farmer, merchant or whatever your calling is, but be sure and be a good Christian. This is most urgent.

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c. at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

WM. REED & SON.

ALL TEACHERS AND VISITORS to the County Institute are cordially invited to use this store. We will cheerfully take care of all packages, etc., which you may leave with us. You will find it a place of interest and well worth the time you spend upon it. In all the many lines we carry you will find most liberal assortments of the most worthy goods, properly—that is moderately—priced. The stock of

Black and Colored Dress Goods

is most complete and contains all grades and styles of woolens at from 12½ cts. to $2.50 per yard.

Our Underwear

is selected with greatest care and the judgment which comes with a score of years' experience. For men, women and children we have most reliable goods.

The Cloak and Suit Department

offers no old acquaintances when you wish to buy. Everything here is fresh and new and of the most approved style. Our garments are noted for their fit.

Ladies' Capes are priced from $1.00 to $20.00.
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Ladies' Jacket Suits are priced from $7.50 to $15.00.
Children's Reefers are priced from $1.25 to $10.00.
This department also contains Fur Collarettes which vary at from $1.50 to $42.50 each, as well as Silk Waists, Separate Skirts, etc.

Each department of the store offers chances for the saving of money to shrewd buyers. If you cannot come, write.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 10c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - - - Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse - - - - $28.00 to $38.00.
Two-Horse - - - - 50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade)	$16.50
Washing machines	2.75
Cook stoves	$11.00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, - Pa.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EVACUATION OF DUNDEE.

Inhabitants Fled In Panic When General Yule Abandoned the Town.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Significant Phrase in the Queen's Speech Proroguing Parliament—Looting by the Boers at Dundee—General Symons's Burial—Outcry Against British Officers Needlessly Exposing Themselves.

LONDON (By Cable).—A newspaper correspondent who witnessed the evacuation of Dundee by the British under General Yule, and who remained in the town and was taken prisoner by the Boers, but who was subsequently released, sends the following additional details of the abandonment of the place:

Early Sunday evening the Boers shelled the British camp from batteries in two positions. The British retired out of range as quickly as possible, abandoning the hospital and a great quantity of stores. The townsfolk thereupon became panic-stricken and took to flight. They left the place on horseback and afoot, making their way through the darkness and heavy rain to Keker's Farm and Rowan's Farm, several miles south of Dundee.

News reached Keker's Farm that General Yule had urged instant retreat to Ladysmith, as the Boers surrounded Dundee. Then ensued a pitiable panic. Three hundred persons, including women and children, plodded all night in the torrential rain over the sodden veldt. Some took refuge for part of the night in a Kaffir kraal. The rest went on to Umsinga, Greytown and Pietermaritzburg, to which places they were followed by those who had sought refuge in the kraal. The few persons who had remained in Dundee were startled when they found that the troops had gone and they fled hurriedly.

The Boers were swarming on the surrounding hills, especially Smith's Hill, on which they had been defeated Friday. They commenced shelling the hospital, from which a party with a flag of truce went and told Commandant Erasmus that British and Boer wounded were in the building. Commandant Erasmus expressed regret for shelling the place and immediately ordered the firing to cease. He said he had mistaken the Indian hospital attendants for soldiers.

At 10 o'clock a large number of Boer soldiers entered the town and there was a riotous scene. Then a more disciplined contingent entered and planted the Transvaal flag on the courthouse. They informed the few inhabitants that they would not be molested, adding that the Boers only needed provisions, but needed them badly. Subsequently there was a wild scene of looting. The stores were all broken into, the Boers taking the most incongruous mixture of plunder, ladies' clothing, parasols, etc. One burgher, in addition to a load of articles of every conceivable variety, succeeded in tying a bicycle in front of him on his pony.

The correspondent, who had been arrested, managed to get away, his guard, who had taken him outside the town, becoming drunk. The correspondent returned to Dundee to see the finish of the Boer occupation. By Tuesday they had appointed a town guard. The patrols punished the Kaffirs who had presumed to join in the looting. A proclamation was issued promising safety to those who remained, and, generally speaking, the Boers were well behaved.

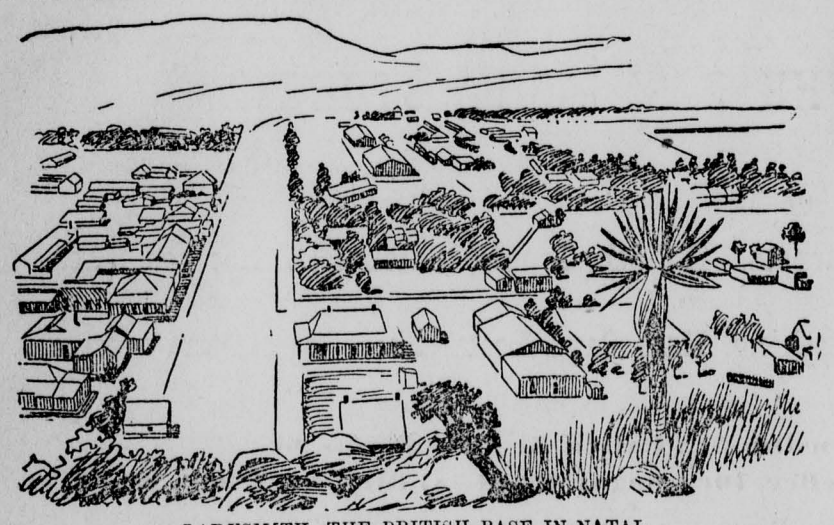
The correspondent saw the funeral of General Symons. He was buried without a coffin, the body being wrapped in a Union Jack.

Meanwhile General Lucas Meyer was informed of the turn of events and he returned with the Boers who had been defeated on Friday to re-enforce Commandant Erasmus. In the afternoon the Boers entered the town in large numbers and securing more liquor they became excited and quarrelsome. Some paraded the streets singing "We are soldiers of the Queen," a popular song among the British troops.

The correspondent then obtained Commandant Bothe's permit to go free. He left on Thursday and reached Ladysmith on Saturday. He says that while among the enemy he learned that many of them were returning to their homes, having become tired of the campaign, which was not like what they expected.

The most important feature of the Parliament session was the Queen's prorogation speech, for it contains the assertion that the Transvaal is already part of her Empire. The phraseology passed almost unnoticed, but the sentence, "I trust that divine blessing will rest on the efforts to restore peace and good government to that portion of my Empire," cannot be taken to mean anything but that Great Britain regards the Transvaal as already reverted to her direct sovereignty. Another interesting point of the speech was that the war was referred to as "military operations."

The large number of British officers killed in the battles which have already taken place in Natal has brought out strenuous protests from many quarters against the ancient custom of British officers in refusing to take cover when under fire. From figures at Glencoe it is apparent that one out of every four men killed was an officer, whereas the organization exists upon the principle that to every twenty-five men there is one officer.



LADYSMITH, THE BRITISH BASE IN NATAL.

(The population of the town is 3000, and the site is on a plateau near the Drakensberg range. The name was given in honor of the wife of Sir Henry Smith, the Cape Colony Governor, for whom Harrismith is named.)

THE NEW MILK COMPANY.

Interesting Information On Its Plan of Operations.

The Contract Insists That the Farmers Whose Milk the Company Takes Must Become Stockholders.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Much interesting information about the Pure-Milk Company recently organized in Delaware to handle the milk of the Five States Association producers, came out at the recent meeting of the Association at Binghamton. The sales committee, in making their report, stated that the Pure-Milk Company proposes to issue $30,000,000 of stock, viz., 100,000 shares of preferred, par value $100, bearing seven per cent., and 200,000 shares of common stock. It is to start in with at least $2,500,000 cash, although this is not in the articles of incorporation. The milk for any given month is to be paid for on the 10th of the following month. Instead of giving a bond to secure such payments, the company agrees to deposit with a trust company of this city $2,500,000. It is pointed out that this sum would be under the control of the directors.

A feature of the contract which the farmers have not generally understood and which is likely to prevent the smooth working of the scheme, requires the farmers whose milk the company takes to become shareholders in the company. The compulsory feature is thus arranged: During the first two years of the five years' contract the company is to deduct one-quarter per cent. per quart on milk received, and apply this money in payment of preferred stock. A farmer shipping three cans a day would thus have $109.50 deducted every year for this purpose. The company took the ground with the sales committee that in no other way could they be sure that the farmers would stay with them after the expiration of the five years' term. A representative of the American Agriculturist who was present tried in vain to secure the names of the capitalists who are backing the company. He did learn that some of the present wholesale milk dealers in this city are identified with the company.

Aside from this compulsory stock-taking feature, a weak point in the new enterprise lies in the fact that not more than fifty per cent. of the milk now coming to New York from points withia a radius of say one hundred miles is included in the Five States organization, so that, in supplying to the company the product it requires, a large amount of new territory must be entered—territory which is now turning its milk largely into butter and cheese. Whether the city market will not be disturbed by this new supply is an interesting problem.

CAPTURED TWO MOONSHINERS.

Revenue Officers Have an Exciting Hunt in Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Penn. (Special).—A posse of revenue officers, headed by Marshal Frank Campbell, of Fayette County, raided a moonshine distillery in Somerset County and, after a fight, captured two moonshiners. The officers entered the region by night and reached an illicit still about sunrise.

While they were engaged in destroying the apparatus and a large quantity of whiskey, three moonshiners, headed by "King" Bill Pritts, walked up the mountain. The officers opened fire, which was returned by the outlaws. Henry Pritts and John Vey were captured in a rush of the officers, but King Bill fought desperately and though wounded twice managed to escape.

Bill, for whom a reward of $5000 has been offered, appears to bear a charmed life This is said to be the fifteenth encounter with officers in which he has escaped. He is a giant in stature and of great personal courage.

YALE PROFESSOR LOCKED UP.

Charged With Peeping Through the Shutters of New Haven Homes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Frank H Chase, tutor in English at Yale University, was arrested a few days ago and taken before the police court, charged with trespass. He was also charged with annoying families by peeping through window shutters. Dr. Chase admits the police charges, but says that he was out for regular nightly exercise and meant no harm. He spent most of the night behind the bars, however.

The charge against Professor Chase is to be dropped, owing to the fact that Dr. Chase is suffering from mental overwork, and did not know what he was doing.

He will sever his connection with the college for a few months and take a complete rest before he resumes his position in the faculty of English literature.

DISPERSING BANDS OF BANDITS.

Ten Killed and Many Wounded Without Loss to the Americans.

MANILA (By Cable).—Detachments of the Sixth Infantry have been engaged in dispersing bands of bandits who have been operating in the island of Negros. Captain Simons struck a village of Tulisanes, near San Carlos, and Captain Evans defeated another band, killing ten, wounding many and capturing twenty. There were no American losses.

BRITISH FORCES JOINED.

General Yule's Column Meets the Troops From Ladysmith.

HOT FIGHT COVERS THE RETREAT

General Yule Evacuates Glencoe Before a Superior Force—Brilliant Strategical Movement—General White Engages Orange Free State Boers—Some 12,000 British Soldiers at Ladysmith.

LONDON (By Cable).—There was a sigh of relief in official circles when late Tuesday night news was received that the retreat of the British from Glencoe had been successfully accomplished, and that the army of General Yule had finally joined the main body at Ladysmith under White. General Yule had a heavy march over the Stratford Slopes and the Zurfontein Table, both more than 5000 feet high.

His movements were actuated by sound judgment, since he soon would have been surrounded and in a desperate position. The combined forces at Ladysmith, now amounting to some 12,000 men will be amply sufficient to act on the defensive. A few more victories like Glencoe and Elandslaagte would leave the British troops without officers.

While the Boers have failed to take advantage of their strategic position, owing to the incompetence or haste of their leaders, the British have no cause for congratulation over the results of the Natal operations. They have suffered heavy losses in men, and their victories have practically gone for nothing, the whole of northern Natal being now abandoned to the Boers.

The following dispatch from General Sir George Stewart White to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, was posted at the War Office.

"LADYSMITH. — Information received showed that the Boers had established themselves in considerable numbers in an exceedingly strong position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee.

"I also had information that the Dundee force, formerly commanded by General Symons, and since his wound commanded by General Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith by way of the Helpmakaar road, Beith and the valleys of the Waschbank and Sunday Rivers and was expected to reach Sunday River Valley to-day.

"I therefore moved out with a strong force to cover the movement of Yule's column. The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of exceptional natural strength, west of the road. When he saw that preparations were being made against him he opened fire with one gun, with great accuracy.

"Our artillery soon got into position, and the gun was silenced. Our troops were ordered to occupy a strong ridge, parallel to the enemy's position, but nearer to the road.

"I confined my efforts to occupying him and hitting him hard enough to prevent his taking action against Yule's column. Numbers of the enemy fled to the west, and the firing had practically ceased at 2 o'clock."

Germany has sent her Military Attache in London, Captain Baron Von Luttwitz, who married Miss Mamie Cary, of Cleveland, Ohio, to follow the British forces.

The British military authorities hope to have the wireless telegraph in operation in South Africa within three weeks, when, it is hoped, the difficulties experienced from the cutting of wires will be obviated.

A dispatch has been received stating that parties of Kaffirs returning home from Jagersfontein to Kimberley are unable to obtain food. Already there is a scarcity of supplies throughout Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, owing to the suspension of the transport service. Famine is almost certain.

Dr. Jameson at Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay (By Cable).—Dr. Jameson, who became famous through the raid which he headed into the Transvaal, and his companion, Colonel Grey, have arrived here from England.

MINERS STARVED AT SEA.

Two Deaths on the Schooner Hera, From Cape Nome to Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special).—After a voyage of twenty-eight days from Cape Nome, during which two men died from starvation and others were half crazed from want of food and water, the schooner Hera arrived in port with nearly 200 passengers on board. News of the wretched plight of the Hera's passengers was brought here by the steamer Lakme. The revenue cutter Grant and the tug Sea Lion immediately started after the schooner. They succeeded in finding her about fifty miles off Cape Flattery.

The two deaths reported are those of J. S. Ryan, who came on board in good health, but died on October 16. The other case is much the same. George Lamby, through want of nourishment and confinement in ill-ventilated quarters was taken with typhoid fever and died on October 21. While he was sick he had absolutely no medical attention. Both men were buried at sea.

Several passengers were crazed from their terrible experiences, and had to be carried ashore and taken care of. Even taking their terrible voyage into consideration, the passengers unite in declaring Nome to be the greatest camp on earth, and many of them will return in the spring.

QUEER INDIANA TRAIN WRECK.

Locomotives So Interlocked in a Collision as to Be Almost Inseparable.

BROOKFIELD, Ind. (Special).—A local freight, west-bound, a few days ago backed into a siding to allow fast freight No. 90 to pass. The operator neglected to close the switch and the fast freight, traveling thirty miles an hour, dashed into the open switch. The crews of both trains jumped. Fireman Celtz of the fast train was fatally injured.

The impact of the collision was so severe as to drive the tender of the motionless train off its trucks, and, telescoping a cattle car loaded with coal, it rested half on the top of third car. Of the fast freight, a car loaded with hogs was telescoped by one loaded with shelled corn, and the animals not killed in the collision were smothered in an avalanche of corn.

The locomotives, neither of which left the track, were so interlocked that dynamite was required to separate them.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

Alfred, Residuary Legatee—Only $1,500,000 For Cornelius.

Former Gives His Brother Nearly $6,000,000 to Make His Share Equal to the Younger Children's.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second living son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, is made residuary legatee under his father's will, while to the eldest living son, Cornelius, is left only $500,000 absolutely and $1,000,000 in trust. Alfred has, however, added nearly six millions to his elder brother's share so as to put him on an equality with his younger sister and his younger brother. The estate is now estimated at something over $70,000,000, of which between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 will go to Alfred; at present, the income only of the present residue; but half, absolutely, when he is thirty years old, and the other half, absolutely, when he is thirty-five.

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT.

(He is now the head of the family.)

By the terms of the will Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eldest son, whose marriage with Grace Wilson created a breach between him and his father, gets only the two bequests mentioned. One of these, the $500,000 given absolutely, is part of a $5,000,000,000 fund left by the late W. H. Vanderbilt, over which the late Cornelius had the power of appointment. As to the trust fund of $1,000,000, Cornelius is to receive the income only. Cornelius receives none of the family heirlooms. The medal Congress gave to Commodore Vanderbilt goes to Alfred, to be transmitted to his eldest son, and so on down the line of eldest sons. The will practically establishes Alfred as the eldest son.

The brothers and sisters do not all fare alike, but the sum which Cornelius will receive from his brother is put at $5,875,000. According to the will three of the other four children receive bequests either outright or in trust which amount to $5,875,000 more than Cornelius receives by the will. Mrs. Gertrude Whitney takes a million more under a codicil.

Bequests to friends amount to $615,000; $200,000 goes to Senator Depew, $100,000 to W. K. Vanderbilt and $50,000 each to E. V. W. Rossiter, the Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, and John Hone. To St. Bartholomew's Church $600,000 is given, of which $200,000 is for a new building. To the Y. M. C. A., for the benefit of railroad men, $100,000 is given. To various other institutions is bequeathed $320,000.

IMMIGRATION IS GROWING.

Powderly Would Apply Restrictions to Our New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In his annual report Commissioner-General Powderly, of the Immigration Bureau, gives the total arrivals for the year ended June 30, 1899, as 311,715, an increase over the preceding year of 82,416, or thirty-six per cent.

Of the total arrivals Europe supplied 297,349, Asia 8972, Africa 51, and all other countries 5343. The distribution as to sex was 195,277 males and 116,438 females; as to age 43,983 were under fourteen; 248,187 from fourteen to forty-five, and 19,545 of forty-five years or older.

As to illiteracy 60,446 could neither read nor write, and 1024 could read but were unable to write. As to amount of money brought 39,071 had each $30 or over, and 174,613 had each less than $30.

With regard to the islands now held under military authority as a result of the war with Spain the opinion is expressed that the prompt extension of the immigration laws to them by order of the Secretary of War will avoid many embarrassments.

LIQUOR LAW NULLIFIED.

Court Decision Upsets Official Practices in Vogue For Years.

LEWISTON, Me. (Special).—A decision made by Judge Mitchell, of Auburn, is to be used by the liquor dealers of Lewiston in bringing suit against the State for many thousands of dollars. One retailer has begun proceedings to recover $6000 for liquors consigned to him, but seized under the prohibition laws while in possession of a railroad company. Judge Mitchell rules that such seizures are in violation of the Interstate Commerce law. New York lawyers are making inquiries, presumably in behalf of wholesalers in that city.

The ruling has upset official practices which have been in vogue for years, and will completely change the methods of liquor-law violators.

FOURTEEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Families Wiped Out by a Fire in a Farming District in Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala. (Special).—News reached here a few days ago that fourteen persons had been burned to death at a place known as Faires, in Baldwin County, thirty miles from Mobile. Some time during the night the dwellings of Harry Goodlow and Samuel Smithson were burned and all the occupants cremated.

The Goodlow family consisted of father, mother and six children. There were six persons in the Smithson house—husband, wife, three children and a sister of Mr. Smithson.

Pine trees surrounding the houses caught fire from the flames and prevented the neighbors from rendering assistance.

Natal Under Martial Law.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Natal, South Africa.

AN OFFER FROM CANADA.

Proposal For a Permanent Alaskan Boundary Settlement.

Willing to Concede Dyea and Skaguay in Return For Pyramid Harbor—Arbitration With a Condition Attached.

LONDON (By Cable).—It is now possible to give authoritatively Canada's final proposition for a permanent settlement of the Alaska dispute. It is very different from her former demands, and was delivered to the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, by the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Sir Louis Henry Davies. It is as follows:

That the boundary line be arbitrated upon terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions making fifty years' occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title, occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allowed under international law.

That, as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration, Skaguay and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim if Canada received Pyramid Harbor.

In other words, Canada gives up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulates that she must get the latter before she agrees to arbitrate the boundary line.

It is said on good authority that Canada's new position was greatly influenced by imperial pressure, and it can be stated definitely that Mr. Chamberlain advised the concession of as much as possible in order to gain a port of entry free from United States control, with the professed reason that commercial advantages would accrue therefrom. But it is said that the ulterior motive is to increase British naval strength by making Pyramid Harbor a strong naval station.

Regarding the probable action of the United States in these altered conditions, British official opinion is that the United States, having been granted Dyea and Skaguay, cannot refuse to accept the identical form of arbitration they compelled England to take toward Venezuela. This course is contingent upon the United States deciding that the old Bering country is more valuable than Pyramid Harbor.

THE BEBING SEA CLAIMS.

Russia Consents to Submit Them to Arbitration.

LONDON (By Cable).—Russia has at last agreed to submit to arbitration the United States claims resulting from the seizure of sealers in the Bering Sea, which have been pending for about eight years. A protocol between the two Governments has been drawn up, and the final formalities are expected to be concluded sometime in November.

Russia's agreement to arbitrate the claims is a source of great satisfaction to the United States Ambassador to Russia, Charlemagne Tower. He said:

"The relations between Russia and the United States were never more close or friendly than to-day. The only difference existing between the two nations is now sure of settlement on lines similar to the Venezuela arbitration."

Origin of the Bering Sea Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Bering Sea claims against Russia originated in the seizure by the Russian authorities off the coast of Siberia of three American sealing vessels, and the damages claimed aggregate about $150,000. The vessels were the James Hamilton Lewis, the Cape Horn Pigeon and the C. H. White. In each case the largest item of the claim is on account of the sufferings of the American officers and crews while under arrest.

JAIL FOR KISSING A GIRL.

Yale Freshman and Sweetheart Have A Sad Time in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Stephen O. Lawrence, a Yale freshman, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for kissing pretty May Carroll, and she was sentenced to jail for the same period for being kissed.

The freshman and Miss Carroll had been to the theatre in the evening. After the show they went to a Church street cafe and had some vanilla ice cream. Lawrence helped the girl to put on her cloak. His cheek accidentally brushed against hers and then he kissed her.

Patrolman Harry Winchell, who was lurking in the vicinity to suppress crime, sprang out and seized them. He carried them off to the station house.

Judge Dow heard the case the next morning. He thumped his desk indignantly when the patrolman told the awful facts and then imposed a sentence.

The defendant's counsel gave notice of appeal, and they were released on bail.

Lawrence is the first Yale undergraduate ever sentenced to jail. They are arrested quite frequently, but invariably escape with a fine or a clubbing.

Edwin G. Dow, New Haven's anti-kissing Judge, is a veteran of the Civil War, a man of severe mien and almost puritanical ways. He was once commander of the local G. A. R. post. He has been Judge of the City Court for two years. This is the first kissing case he has ever tried. Up to this time the police have not made a practice of watching people in the street, to see if they surreptitiously kissed each other.

FAMINE STRIKES 30,000,000.

Area of 350,000 Miles Reported to Be Affected in India.

SIMLA, India (By Cable).—At a meeting of the Supreme Council of India, C. M. Rivaz said that the famine-affected area comprised 100,000 miles of British territory and 250,000 miles of the territory of native States, each section containing upward of 15,000,000 people. The situation in the central provinces, and particularly in Berar, Guzerat, North Deccan, Southeast and Central Punjab, Baroda, Indore and Rajputana, was distinctly grave.

Rivaz said he thought the extreme limit of high prices had already been reached and that the food supplies from Nurma and Bengal would prove sufficient. This would justify the Government in abstaining from the importation of foreign grain or from otherwise interfering with trade. He estimated that the direct relief would cost 1,500,000 rupees, in addition to loans, until March, and said that a quarter of a million people were already receiving assistance.

The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, said he hoped that the experience he was shortly to gain in visiting the principal areas of distress would enable him to render useful aid and to enter more closely into the joys and sorrows of the Indian people.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Women to Be Recognized.

Sixteen windows in the dome of the capitol at Denver, Col., are to have portraits of leading citizens of the state, and the women have demanded of the managers that their sex shall be represented in at least five of them. Among the women suggested are Mrs. Augusta Taber, Mrs. Albert G. Boone, wife of the scout, and Chippeta, wife Chief Ouray of the Utes. The Woman's Journal suggests as one of these portraits that of Margaret W. Campbell, a former resident of Colorado, through whose efforts in 1876 woman suffrage was authorized by the state constitution.

The Queen Tends to Her Household.

Notwithstanding the great amount of business with which she has to deal, the Queen is to a large extent her own housekeeper. The first thing every morning a paper of suggestions from the clerk of the kitchen is placed before her, from which, in her own hand, she orders the menus of the day, both for herself and such of her grandchildren as may be with her. The Queen's chef receives a salary of $2000 per annum, and has as satellites four master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, six apprentices and six kitchenmaids, besides pantrymen and other lesser lights.

A Bunch of Charms Now.

The proper wrinkle for the wearer of charms and barbaric jingles is a bunch of amulets, and the smart bauble shops cater to this new fad by making thirteen diminutive and dainty toys of gold, silver and crystal, all attached to one short chain from which they can serve as watch fob ornament, chatelaine or bangle adornment, or as a play toy for the long neck chain. Each charm is a symbol of some blessing or virtue. The tiny amethyst heart in its rim of gold signifies happiness, the golden filbert long life, the bit of heather pressed within a flat crystal locket life-long happiness, the shamrock good luck, etc. A bean, a sprig of silver mistletoe, a tiny pig of bog oak, a violet and an anchor are among these charms.

Felt and Velvet Hats for Children.

For children's hats stiff feathers have the precedence over ostrich for general wear, and with good reason; they are less expensive, support well any shower of rain and are far more durable.

Rather broad hats in light shades of felt, and, above all, white, will be the most favored, trimmed with loops of silk on velvet and wings, painted blade feathers or pallets.

When more elegance is desired hats of the directoire shape in drawn velvet, always in light shades, white or crimson will be the right thing. These, however, require handsome ostrich plumes and choux or draperies of velvet.

Among the smaller shapes some little harlequin hats are very becoming, with the brim boldly flaring from the face in front and worn quite on the summit of the head. They require but little trimming. A chou, through which is passed a blade feather, ornaments the centre of the raised brim, the remainder of the hat being left entirely plain.

The cabriolet will also be a favorite style for young girls, and as it is an entire novelty will be very fashionable. It is shown in felt, silk or velvet, the two latter being sometimes stretched plain over a wired form, but more often finely shirred. These, also, which are very dressy, require ostrich feathers. — Dry Goods Economist.

Latest Fancies in Lingerie.

The fondness that women have for dainty lingerie not infrequently leads them into grave mistakes in purchasing it. The cheap garments, with their fluffy lace, while so attractive on the bargain table, lamentably fail to keep their character after one laundering.

The cambric umbrella skirt, four and a half yards wide, with four insertions of Valenciennes and a wide lace ruffle is fashionable. Another favorite is a skirt of the same style with a two-inch Point de Paris insertion and a full lace ruffle, protected by a dust ruffle.

The most desirable nightgowns are made of fine French cambric, in plain white or with pink or blue dots. Colored batistes in delicate tints are much used for all undergarments, and are trimmed with fine thread laces. These materials launder well and are very durable.

Nightgowns are trimmed with Point de Paris lace, and have large revers trimmed with fine tucks and insertion. Gowns with the square yoke effect are elaborately ornamented with dainty satin bows of white, pink, lavender or blue. The empire gown does not lose its popularity, and it is most effective when trimmed with fluffy lace and dainty satin bows.

Some of the best shops are showing petticoats made to fit snugly over the hips and flaring full at the knee. These are designed to be worn with the new box-plaited skirts.

The finest corset covers are no longer fitted to the figure, but are drawn into place at the neck and waist by tiny strings. Some exquisite creations in this line are fashioned of white silk and trimmed with creamy silk lace and insertion. Others are elaborately trimmed with white lace and baby ribbon. These special confections, however, command as high a price as the average woman pays for a silk shirt waist, and consequently are within the reach of only a favored few.

Creations in the line of silk petticoats are becoming more elaborate daily. As much labor is frequently expended in making one of them as would be required to turn out a complete costume. Accordion or knife plaited ruffles adorn all of the latest petticoats and where insertions of silk lace are added an appearance of extreme airiness is produced. The upper parts of many of the skirts are trimmed with lovers' knots of lace.—New York Tribune.

Womanly Exercise Not New With Us.

Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, seeks to rid the mind of the fallacy that outdoor exercise is a special attribute of the women of the present day. Our mothers and grandmothers, she reminds us, could sit a horse, wield a salmon rod or use an oar. We know, too, that Mary Queen of Scots never could keep her health unless she rode twenty or thirty miles a day, and that the ladies of her court accompanied her when she went out hawking.

Both the women and the men of past days led, forcedly, lives which were in the main quieter than ours, locomotion being so much more expensive, fatiguing and difficult.

Many things which formerly were done at home by the mistress of the house and her maid servants now are accomplished best elsewhere.

The doctor and the chemist of today are more reliable than those of the past, therefore the mother of the family does not find it necessary or even advisable to concoct medicines for those about her.

Certainly the principles and practice of today appear to have created a race of fine upstanding young women, many of whom leave their homes, where they have been loved and delicately nurtured, to follow their husbands, enduring all manner of hardships without complaint.

Many of these women, who have never done a hard day's work in their lives, go to the colonies, and what their hands find to do that they bravely undertake. Their mental training would be of the wrong sort indeed had it not taught them the dignity of the necessary labor of a woman for those she loves.

Careful diet, continues the countess, and exercise specially adapted to the needs of each individual are the most powerful—indeed the only lasting—remedies we possess against the enervating effect of luxury or high pressure, and the sedentary existence which the stern necessity of earning a living has imposed on too many of our sex, and they are remedies which cannot be replaced by medical treatment.

Almost every woman might, if she had the time at her disposal, derive benefit from the bringing into active use of some one set of muscles, supposing that her efforts were directed rightly. The Swedish system of gymnastics fully recognizes this fact, and it is well known that there are special movements which improve the action of the heart or of the digestive faculties, as the case may be.

The whole secret lies in knowing what to do, but in not overdoing it, and in developing side by side the mental and physical qualities of our young girls as they are growing up.

Gleanings from the Shops.

Separate skirts of corduroy in staple colors, to be worn with flannel shirt waists.

Separate skirts in various plaid combinations to be worn with black velvet jackets.

Whip belts made of Mexican cinch leather fastened with a trace buckle and strap.

Many mottled green and brown woolen materials for golf suits and separate skirts.

Many chemisettes and detachable guimpes of lace and some tissue material combined.

Practical needlework cases of leather handsomely appointed with sterling silver accessories.

Imperial ties of rich faille francaise with silk-embroidered ends in patriotic emblems.

Silks and poplins in plain colors showing chenille stripes or dots in contrasting shades.

Sheath petticoats of taffeta finished around the lower edge with a mass of points, flutes or frills, below which is a deep flounce of crepe de chine.

Black taffeta jackets in Eton form finished with revers and high Medici collar, decorated with white silk guimp threaded with narrow black ribbon.—Dry Goods Economist.

There are 37 gold-producing counties in the 156,000 square miles of California's area.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Professor Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, calls stories of American soldiers' inhumanity incredible falsehoods.

The State Department has been informed by Minister Bridgman at La Paz that Pando was elected President of Bolivia.

Charles D. Sigsbee, of the battleship Texas, which has been ordered out of commission, has been assigned to duty as Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Mr. Sewell has informed the State Department that H. E. Cooper, at present Attorney-General of Hawaii, has been appointed Minister of Finance ad interim.

The Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, now on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco preparatory to embarking for the Philippine Islands.

Brigadier-General Funston telegraphed to the War Department his formal acceptance of the President's offer to retain him in Volunteer service as a Brigadier-General.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation extending the benefits of the International Copyright law to Costa Rican publications.

Secretary Long has assigned Admiral Dewey to special duty at the Navy Department.

It was announced at the State Department that negotiations for a revision of the Treaty of Berlin are in progress between the three Powers interested in the government of Samoa.

William P. Lord, former Governor of Oregon, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

Our Adopted Islands.

General Davis, Military-Governor of Porto Rico, reports that the natives will never be capable of self-government.

Slavery in the Philippines is to be abolished as soon as the military situation will justify it.

A commission will be sent to Rome by the insurgent Filipino Congress to complain of the friars in the Philippines.

Malabon and other towns have requested Major-General Otis at Manila to garrison the towns, because the insurgents are living off the people.

General Blanco's four hundred Macabebes are returning to Manila from the Ladrones. It is believed they are desirous of entering the American army and completing a regiment of Macabebes.

A medico-legal department has been opened in Manila to the public under the direction of Senor Jose Padilla. It receives the poor free of charge and is a godsend to these people.

The insurgent Colonel Rosario, Aguinaldo's brother-in-law, who was wounded at Novaleta, is dead.

Governor-General Davis has issued an order against gambling and expressing his determination to stop the practice throughout Porto Rico.

Domestic.

Eli Hall, one of the founders of the Greeley colony, died at Greeley, Col. He went across the plains with Horace Greeley in 1870. He was born in Erie County, N. Y. in 1832.

Charles Nelson, Richard Stone, and Alvin Forsterison were killed by an explosion of dynamite in the Cundy Mine at Iron Mountain, Mich. The accident was caused by carelessness.

Successful tests of Marconi's Wireless telegraph have been made between the warships New York and Massachusetts.

Walter L. Farnsworth, who has several aliases, confessed at Chicago, Ill., to having been married to forty-two women. He was arrested as a bigamist.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York City, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu and the Philippines on the steamer Gaelic. He goes in his official capacity in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

C. W. Hopkins, a stockman, and Deputy Marshal Fox engaged in a duel with six-shooters in a saloon at El Reno, Oklahoma, with the result that both were killed. Fox had attempted to arrest Hopkins, who was drunk.

The decapitated body of a fourteen-year-old girl named Baago was found on Sheep Island, near Oakland, Cal. Her mother, who had separated from her husband, is missing. It is said that the mother is insane.

William J. Bryan closed his three days' tour in the interest of the Democratic State ticket in Ohio.

Lewis Charotohas, a Greek, has caused nervous people of Topeka, Kan., no end of worry by allowing a steam peanut whistle to sing away from morning till night in front of his place of business. He went to jail a few days ago for the third time because of this nuisance, but he insisted on leaving his steam kettle running at full speed.

Henry Ludovice, seventy years old, a well-known farmer in Middlesex County N. J., committed suicide by hanging himself from a rafter in a woodshed in the rear of his house at West Dunellen. He had been in ill-health for some time.

Five men were swept from a narrow footwalk on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad by a passenger whose body projected from the steps of a train. One was killed and another may die.

Foreign.

Great Britain has ordered 5000 more men to South Africa.

The Eighteenth Hussars, who chased the Boers after the battle at Glencoe, are now prisoners at Pretoria, South African Republic.

In an interview at Brussels, Belgium, Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent, said the Boers would fight until the last man was killed. They prefer to die rather than to come under the sway of the British.

The bridges on the Cartagena and Magdalena Railroad, an American corporation, have been blown up with dynamite by the insurgents in Colombia.

The death of General Symons from the wound received at the battle of Glencoe, in Natal, was announced in the House of Commons, London.

Further dispatches relative to the engagement at Rietfontein, in Natal, testify to the accuracy of the Boer rifle firing.

Russia is reported to be working to secure a naval station on the Pacific between Vladivostock and Laio Tung.

The Anglo-Egyptian expedition has been ordered to return to Omdurnan, the Khalifa having fled from his position at Teb-el-Bir.

The Public Prosecutor at Paris has abandoned the charges in the Royalist conspiracy cases against MM. Monicourt, Parseral and Girard, but upholds those against MM. Buffet, Guerin, Deroulede, Count-Sebrau-Ponteves, and eleven others

THE LABOR WORLD.

Street car men in Quincy, Ill., have organized.

Pressmen have organized a union at Columbia, S. C.

The girls employed in London shops number some 60,000.

Miners and brickmakers in Kansas City, Mo., have organized.

Knights of Labor cigarmakers in Pittsburg, Penn., have adopted a label.

The eight-hour day has been inaugurated in the Government postage-stamp factory in France.

Boilermakers and iron and steel workers in Birmingham, Ala., have been granted an increase in wages.

California's law requiring corporations to pay wages at least monthly has been declared constitutional.

Louisville printers have adopted a resolution placing a $1 fine on any of their members found patronizing five-cent barber shops.

The cabmen who struck against paying tolls on two of the bridges of Matanzas, Cuba, have carried their point and have returned to work.

Quite an industry is carried on in New York City by men who collect oyster and clam shells and sell the same to gas works, where they are used as a purifier.

The number of Italian laborers in Swiss cities, notably Bern, is growing so large that serious conflicts with the native workmen are feared in the not distant future.

Two new fruit jar factories at Fairmount, Ind., now use blowing machines. Forty-five men on the two turns now do the work of twice that number of men with hand blowers.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company is said to have issued an order forbidding its employes to accept a nomination for public office without first receiving permission from the company to do so.

Statistics of average weekly wages just issued from Maine, covering the cotton mills in that State, show that men's wages average $7.88 per week, those of women $5.60, and of children $2.73.

Joseph Wood, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, died at Red Bank, N. J., in the ninetieth year of his age. He was fireman of the "John Bull," the first locomotive ever operated in this country, and was later the inventor of a number of railway appliances.

CYCLING NOTES.

A ride should not be undertaken without a complete tool-bag.

A well known doctor, who is a wheelman, says that what Dreyfus really requires to pull him together is a bicycle.

Thirty-nine miles 977 yards is the distance placed to the credit of a motor cycle in one hour, the rider being Osmont, of Paris.

No wood rim will stand indefinite exposure to mud and dust unless properly taken care of. It is always well to apply a good coat of varnish to the rims after a season's use.

Ohio wheelmen will present to the Legislature of that State a bill providing for sidepaths, similar to the New York law, which has been so conspicuous a success in practical operation.

Hereafter Toledo schoolmarms must not appear in the school rooms with abbreviated bicycle skirts. The new order has caused much comment among the young women, and some of them threaten rebellion.

A decision has been delivered by the High Judges in Germany. It is that for all accidents caused by the bad state of the roads and through insufficient lighting of them the local authorities shall be held responsible.

One of the most marked developments of this year's cycling has been the rise to popularity of the same kind of free-wheel and coaster-brake devices that a few years ago were snubbed as impracticable and relegated to obscurity.

A Chicago maker has the following to say concerning big sprockets for next year: "From the way I size things up, big sprockets have received their death blow. The orders I have show this, for the demand is almost wholly for small ones."

Every bicycle rider should remember that muscles at tension draw upon the vital powers, whether aiding motion or not. Thus, an unnecessarily tight grasp on the handle bars, steadily maintained, contributes not a little to the sum total of exertion in riding.

The craze for making long rides on the road and creating new records has never before broken out with a virulence such as that manifested this fall. So fiercely is the fever burning now that staid old-timers in the sport are almost dazed and agree that it is like the enthusiasm over a new thing.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Lieutenant Brumby of the Olympia is said to be the greatest smoker in the navy.

Efforts are being made to persuade the Emperor of Japan to visit the Paris Exposition.

Dr. Lewis Swift, of the Mount Lowe Observatory, California, recently received his ninth medal for astronomical discovery.

President Kruger's name is pronounced "Krooer" mostly in the Transvaal, but "Kreer" generally elsewhere in South Africa.

Nat Herreshoff, one of the builders of Columbia, has stated that he was satisfied with her work, but could try to design a better boat, if necessary.

Without making any formal announcement, Admiral Dewey has let it be understood that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for President.

Governor Scofield of Wisconsin, who recently announced his purpose not to be a candidate for renomination, is to make his home in Idaho after the expiration of his present term, a year from next January.

Sir William Turner, F. R. S., the new president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is ranked by Lord Lister as the foremost human anatomist in Great Britain. He is also noted as an anthropologist.

Captain N. Mayo Dyer says he is not of Irish, but of English, descent, the first of his family to come to America being a native of London, Dr. Thomas Dyer, who landed in Rhode Island in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

One of the largest birthday presents ever given was that received the other day by Miss Mary Crocker, of San Francisco, who, when she celebrated her eighteenth birthday, was handed by the executors of her father's estate securities to the amount of $3,000,000.

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown had one of the most brilliant careers while a student at that university on its records. He won the Greek prize on entering, took an oratorical prize a year later, a mathematics prize while a junior, and was class orator when he graduated with first honors in 1880.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

44 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 3c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	22,539
Condensed milk, cans	97
Cream, cans	567

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 24
Firsts	21	@	23
Thirds to seconds	17	@	21
State—Thirds to firsts	17	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	22
Imitation Creamery	15½	@	20
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	16½
Low grades	14½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	12¾
Small	—	@	12¾
Part skims, good to prime	8¾	@	10
Full skims	—	@	4
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	22
Western—Choice	20	@	20½
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	2 20
Medium, 1898	1 80	@	1 85
Pea, choice, 1898	1 75	@	1 85
Red kidney, choice, 1898	2 20	@	2 25
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 35	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1898	2 00	@	2 10
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	3 10	@	3 25
Green peas, bags	1 30	@	1 32½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, green, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ case	1 50	@	1 60
Niagara, ₱ basket	11	@	12
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bush	1 00	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Duchess, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Quinces, apple, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	3 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	14
1898, fair to prime	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	14
Common to prime	10	@	13
Old odds	—	@	—
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8⅓	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	50
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12½
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	—	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Straw—Long rye	60	@	72½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	40	@	80
Tomatoes, ₱ box	10	@	50
Squash, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 75
Lima beans, ₱ bag	75	@	1 25
String beans, ₱ basket	1 75	@	2 25
Peppers, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	30
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 75
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	3	@	8
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 95	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	79
No. 2 Red	—	@	75¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	41
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	30½
Track mixed	28½	@	30
Rye—Western	—	@	65½
State	62	@	63
Lard—City	5 30	@	5 35
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	10
Calves, city dressed	9½	@	13
Country dressed	6	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 12½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 75	@	5 62½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 65	@	4 75
Country dressed	4½	@	7½

TOBACCO.

Seed leaf was steady with a good business and sales amounted to about 1300 cases, including 300 cases Zimmers at 14@15½c., 700 cases crop 1897 Wisconsin Havana at private terms, 300 cases crop 1898 flats at 15@29c. Sales of Havana tobacco were 250 bales at 80@92½c. in bond, and sales of Sumatra were 75 bales at 85c. @$1 65 in bond.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

Yield of Corn Reported to Be the Largest on Record.

OMAHA, Neb. (Special).—The annual crop review of the Bee, compiled from reports of special correspondents in every county in Nebraska, shows that the corn crop of 1899 exceeds the record of the best previous year by 14,217,240 bushels. The crop of 1899 reaches the enormous figure of 244,125,093 bushels. The average yield per acre is 34.50 bushels, and the quality of the crop is excellent.

The wheat yield is below that of the last two years. This is due to the damage to the plant during the winter in the winter wheat district. The total yield is 29,333,914 bushels, an average of 11.4 bushels per acre.

The oats crop amounts to 53,575,097 bushels, an average yield of 33.1 bushels. This is about on an average with other years. The quality of the crop is, for the most part, good.

Bridgemen Form a Combination.

It was announced at Pittsburg, Penn., that the bridge combine, under the name of the American Bridge Company, had been completed. The coalition includes thirty-five of the thirty-seven plants in the country, and is capitalized at $67,500,000, of which $33,000,000 is preferred and $34,500,000 common stock. It will control about ninety-eight per cent. of the output of the country. The headquarters will be in New York City.

Flaxseed $1.30 Per Bushel.

Flaxseed at $1.30 a bushel in Chicago is twenty-five cents higher than it was during the first week in October. It looks as if flaxseed were cornered.

NOT A DIME LOST.

Every Penny Paid Into State Treasury Under Republican Rule Accounted For.

WHAT THE PARTY HAS DONE

General Jerome B. Nils Shows How Farm Lands Have Been Pr tected From Taxation, the Corporations Taxed and Citizens Relieved of Many Local Burdens.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 31.—While the Democratic orators have been going around the state dealing in glittering generalities in criticism of the Republican party, the management of the state treasury and the character of legislation enacted under Republican leadership, the people have been enlightened by the facts from the records of the legislature and the accounting officers of the commonwealth. General Jerome B. Niles, of Tioga county, former auditor general of the state and a close student of finance and questions of taxation, is one of the most respected and honored citizens of Pennsylvania. His writings on the subject of equalization of taxes have commanded favorable comment from students of political economy of both great parties. In a letter to General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, General Niles reviews the present political situation in Pennsylvania, and among other things says:

We are within a few days of election. This is what is sometimes called an off year in politics, but it is not. It is true there are but state officers to be elected, but the result will be of national significance. A Democratic victory or even a reduced Republican majority will be hailed by our Democratic opponents from the Atlantic to the Pacific as a repudiation of the national administration and its conduct of our foreign policy.

Upon the questions and the legislation involving state issues for the last 30 years Republicans ought to be more than willing to meet the Democratic party. In their effort to forget the past in this great state our Democratic friends fail "to point with pride" to a single measure orignated by them, having for its object the good of the people. They have been upon the wrong side of everything in the state for a generation. Hence they content themselves in this campaign in abusing the Republican party, in stately periods. They are very far from the exact truth.

A commendable thing done by the Republican party is the care it has taken of the children of its dead heroes and of those who are living and yet by adverse fortune are in indigent circumstances. Pennsylvania stands almost alone in the work of making ample provision by which every child of a dead soldier has been fed, clothed and educated at the public expense. The Republican party, being the majority party, is responsible for the legislation on this subject. More than $11,000,000 have been freely and generously paid from the treasury of the state for this purpose.

TAXES EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

The Democratic party while in power had taxed almost every conceivable kind of property for state purposes. It may be well to call your attention to the fact that on the 15th day of April, 1834, an act was passed imposing a state tax on all real estate and on horses and cattle over 4 years of age. Also on all offices of profit, professions, trades and occupations. On the 29th day of April, 1844, another act was passed extending the state tax to "all mortgages, moneys and interest, owing by solvent debtors." All these taxes went into the state treasury. None were left to aid in bearing local burdens. Upon all kinds of real and personal property a state tax of three mills on the dollar was levied. In those days of peace and general prosperity the real estate in town and country was subjected to a state tax, to help pay the ordinary burdens of the state government.

According to a careful estimate the value of the taxable real estate in the townships, cities and boroughs of the commonwealth is $2,103,784,203. A three mill tax in pursuance of the act of 1834, on that sum, would amount to more than six millions of dollars annually. During the last 33 years, that is, since 1866, this one item of Republican legislation has saved to the Pennsylvania farmer and other real estate owners more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. If there be any who think that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have not measured up to their idea of relieving our real estate from its local burdens, I hope that he will bear in mind that as soon as peace came every acre of land in the whole commonwealth, all of her more than ten thousand hillsides and valleys were released from the payment of a single dollar towards the payment of the state debt or defraying the current expenses of the government.

WHAT REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE.

The state revenues from all sources are about $12,000,000 annually. So that if our real estate was now taxed as it was in 1860 the taxes raised from it for state purposes would equal one-half of the state's entire income.

On the 2d day of June, 1871, a Republican legislature passed an act repealing the act of 1834, which had imposed a tax of 1 per cent for state purposes on professions, trades and occupations, over $200,000. The act of 1871 has saved to the taxpayers many millions of dollars, and to that extent has assisted in bearing their local burdens. Again, by an act approved March 23, 1873, the act of assembly imposing taxes for state purposes on horses and cattle were repealed. I hope the Democratic orators will remember that since these years all town and country real estate, all trades, occupations and professions and all horses and cattle have been relieved from the payment of taxes to the state.

The public records will show that the state officials have faithfully applied the state's revenues not necessary to meet current expenses to the payment of the state debt. which on the first day of December, 1886, amounted only to the sum of $6,815,305.47.

This is a large reduction since 1860. This fact alone is sufficient to commend the Republican party to the voters of the state. Notwithstanding that so many local burdens have been removed from the shoulders of the people, amounting during the last 30 years to more than $175,000,000, we have reduced the state debt that we inherited in 1860 of forty millions to less than seven millions.

The Republican party believes in and has done much in the cause of education. It holds that it is better to build school houses than jails and penitentiaries. It has ever used all honorable means to strengthen the cause of common school education. It follows as a matter of course that as the state appropriations have been increased for common school purposes the local taxes for that purpose have been correspondingly lessened. During the three years immediately preceding the election of Governor Curtin, in 1860, the legislature appropriated for common schools as follows:

MILLIONS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

In 1858, in 1859 and in 1860 the sum of $280,000 annually. I ask our Democratic opponents to look at the common school appropriations made by Republican legislatures. There was appropriated in 1885 and 1886 each year $1,000,000; in 1887 and 1888, each year, $1,500,000; in 1889 and 1890, each year, $2,000,000; in 1891 and 1892, each year, $5,000,000; in 1893 and 1894, each year, $5,500,000; in 1895 and 1896, each year, $5,500,000; in 1899 and 1900, each year, $5,000,000.

These figures speak for themselves. They show an increase of nearly five millions a year, and to this extent has real estate been assisted in bearing its local burdens.

Prior to 1883 the indigent insane in the asylums of the state were wholly supported by the various local municipalities. By the provisions of the act of June 13, 1883, the expense of the care and treatment of the insane poor of the state was, in the future, to be equally divided between the state and the respective counties. The amount paid by the state, since 1883, amounts to more than $7,000,000 and aggregates more than half a million of dollars annually.

It has been the constant trend of our legislation to put more burdens on the state, and to that extent the townships, cities and counties have been aided, and overburdened real estate has been assisted. It is self evident that it takes just so much money to sustain the local, municipal and state governments. The more you add to the state the less you collect from the others. In the two items of indigent insane and common schools the state pays out of its treasury six millions of dollars a year. To that extent every farm and every village lot is correspondingly benefited, and to that extent relieved of local taxation.

In accordance with the provisions of the revenue act of June 7, 1891, three-fourths of the personal property tax is returned to the respective counties. The amount returned for the year ending Nov. 30, 1895, was $1,575,019.70. The amount of personal property tax returned to the several counties for the year ending Nov. 30, 1896, was $2,038,936.04. The act of June 9, 1891, takes the entire retail liquor licenses from the state and gives them to the different localities. This is something never before done in the history of the state. They amount to more than one million dollars annually. In addition to all these things, the state pays the entire cost of the judiciary, which amounts to a half million of dollars.

According to the auditor general's report for 1896, the amount of the four mill tax on personal property amounted to $2,716,207.94, which represented an assessment, principally of moneys at interest, of $679,051,985. Of this tax there was returned to the several counties $2,038,936.04. The taxes on the various kinds of corporations in the state have been, by recent legislation, greatly increased. By the act of June 8, 1891, the tax on the capital stock of corporations was increased from three to five mills, an increase of 66 per cent.

TAXING THE CORPORATIONS.

As showing the increase of taxation imposed on the capital stock of corporations, I will cite the amount paid during a few years of the recent years. Tax on capital stock in 1878, $1,364,256.83; in 1883, $2,089,032.03; in 1896, $3,482,920.38; in 1898, $5,651,967.57.

These figures are taken from the official reports, and show that the capital stock tax of corporations has been increased 400 per cent during the last ten years.

As the state officials began to receive so large an amount of taxes from corporations and other sources the balance in the state treasury was accordingly large, and on the 15th day of June, 1897, an act was approved by a Republican governor that had been passed by a Republican legislature requiring the state treasurer to collect from each bank, banking institution or trust company in which funds of the state are deposited, interest on the amount of said deposit, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. So that today every dollar belonging to the treasury of the state is bearing interest. And yet the people everywhere are being told that the Republican party has been derelict in its duty as the guardian of the public money.

NOT A DIME LOST.

No one charges, or dare charge, that a single dime of the public money has at any time been lost. Every dollar ever paid into the treasury of the state has been accounted for. The charges made against the Republican management rest upon rumors and not upon any tangible facts.

In the face of the foregoing facts and figures who will say that the Republican party has not made a long advance in the way of aiding real estate in bearing the burdens of local taxation? The revenue act of 1891 increased the tax on mortgages and moneys owing by solvent debtors from three mills to four mills, 33 per cent. It also raised the tax on capital stock of banks, railroads and other corporations from three to five mills on the dollar, or 66 per cent. I submit to an unprejudiced public that the legislation directed by the Republican party since it came into control of this state has been directly in the line of the equalization of public burdens. Since that time, as I have already stated, all real estate, all trades, occupations and professions, and all horses and cattle have been relieved from the contribution of a single penny to the expense of supporting the state government.

It is most respectfully submitted that the Republican party of Pennsylvania has a record of which its members have a right to be proud and with which it can confidently go before the million of intelligent voters of the commonwealth and ask and expect to receive their continued confidence and support.

—J. D. Bridges, Editor "Democrat," Lancaster, N. H., says, "One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy for croup I ever used." Immediately relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, pneumonia, bronchitis, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

True Friendship.

Friendships that are for the sake of convenience sputter and die out as a candle, and at best their light is dim and weak. But the friendship that is born of love shines with the warm, steady glow of the eternal sun. There is nothing fitful or occasional about it. Constancy is its invariable characteristic. "A friend loveth at all times."—William T. Ellis.

—Dr. H. H. Haden, Summit, Ala., says, "I think Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a splendid medicine. I prescribe it, and my confidence in it grows with continued use." It digests what you eat and quickly cures dyspepsia and indigestion. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Shirking.

That was the sin of Jonah. It is the fault of many at the present time. He knew Nineveh was wicked. He knew that unless it was stopped Nineveh was doomed to speedy destruction. He knew he ought to give the warning. He did not want to do it. No matter why he shrank from the task—he may have had many reasons to dread it—the duty still remained, and no shirking could shift the responsibility from him.

You see some one doing wrong. You know that evil consequences must follow. The impulse comes to warn the evildoer of danger. You hesitate and refuse. It is the Jonah act of fleeing to Tarshish. It is dangerous for you and deathly to the unwarned one. Better go the way you are sent and give the message God has given you. Don't shirk. It's bad business.

God Is Love.

When, courting slumber,
The hours I number,
And sad care cumber
My wearied mind,
This thought shall cheer me,
That Thou art near me,
Whose ear to hear me
Is still inclined.

My soul Thou keepest,
Who never sleepest;
Mid gloom the deepest
There's light above.
Thine eyes behold me,
Thine arms enfold me,
Thy words have told me
That God is love.

—English Annual.

Into the Depths.

The tempest is over, the breakers are singing—
Are singing a song from the depths of the sea—
And this is the message the glad waves are bringing:
From the depths of His love, my God loveth me.
Yes, my God loveth me,
As sung by the sea.

The sun on those depths is shining the brightest;
The silvery waves roll in peace o'er the sea.
So Thy love seems the deepest, my heart is the lightest
When I read that my sins are hidden by Thee—
Yes, hidden by Thee
In the depths of the sea.

As the stones on the shore like snowdrops are lying,
Overwashed by the waves from the depths of the sea,
So wash me, so cleanse me, may I ever be crying,
From the depths of Thy love, my God, wash me—
Yes, my God, wash me
As those gems of the sea.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

—Dr. W. Wixon, Italy Hill, N. Y., says, "I heartily recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It gave my wife immediate relief in suffocating asthma." Pleasant to take. Never fails to quickly cure all coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

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where Low Prices and Correct Qualities walk arm in arm. There are no snags. Especially is this true in buying

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LARGEST ✦ VARIETY ✦ AND ✦ LOWEST ✦ PRICES

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The prices start with the Gray Cotton mixed goods, the kind you are used to paying 35 cents for. We sell them at 25 cents.

Very nice Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers at 37½ cents apiece.

Our Fleece-lined Goods at 50 cts. a garment are worth almost one-half more.

We have one style of cream-colored fleece-lined goods that are worth 85 cts. apiece, but for a leader we are selling them at 62½ cents. This is a bargain.

Heavy Merino in white or gray at 37½ and 50 cents a garment.

Heavy Cotton goods in different colors at 37½ and 50 cts. apiece.

Wright's Health Underwear at 75 cts., $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 a garment. Not necessary to tell you about these goods as almost every person knows they are the best in the world for the money.

Red all wool medicated Flannel Underwear at $1 a garment. We guarantee this to be all wool and fast color.

Luzerne Natural Wool goods come highly recommended. We have it in all sizes at $1 a garment.

Heavy Balbriggan, Swit's Conde and various other kinds are also here.

We also have different kinds of Boys' Underwear at 25 cts., 35 cts., 40 cents and 50 cents.

HUGO MAYER, Manager,

Corner 4th & Penn Streets, HUNTINGDON, PA.

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Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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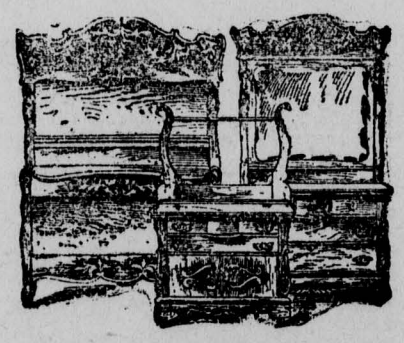

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We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.
In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.
☞ *COME AND SEE US.*
S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,
Saltillo, Penn'a.

The Appearance Of A Robin

is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.

We have received a large quantity of goods for Spring trade but you know we always have a choice stock. Our supply of

Dress Goods

is attractive and we will take pleasure in showing you these goods. We have the nicest stock of Notions, etc., in town.

Pure groceries, clean and fresh, the best of syrups meats, fish, canned goods, etc

There is not a more complete stock of

General Merchandise

than we carry.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Your trade solicited.

A. B. Gillam.

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